1986

Community Profiles

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Yukon community profiles

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The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics
Whitehorse, Yukon

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II. YUKON COMMUNITY DATA

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Burwash Landing.....BL - 1
Carcross.....Car - 1
Carmacks.....Cmks - 1
Dawson.....Daw - 1
Destruction Bay.....DesB - 1
Elsa.....E - 1
Faro.....F - 1
Haines Junction.....HJct - 1
Keno.....KC - 1
Mayo.....M - 1
Old Crow.....OC - 1
Pelly Crossing.....PC - 1
Ross River.....RR - 1
Stewart Crossing.....SC - 1
Swift River.....SR - 1
Teslin.....T - 1
Upper Liard.....UL - 1
Watson Lake.....WL - 1
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DEFINITIONS

Census Family - refers to a husband and wife (with or without children), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, living in the some dwelling.

Ethnic Origin - Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestor's belonged on first coming to this continent. Since a respondent can report more than his/her's paternal ancestry, this person, in theory, can show multiple ethnic origins.

Industry Divisions - Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the reporting of the name of the person's employer and the kind of business, industry or service engaged in by this establishment.

In-migration - Is defined as a movement into a new census region from elsewhere in Canada, relative to a five year interval. Persons who made such a move are called in-migrants.

Labour Force Activity - Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, who on the week prior to enumeration, were either employed or unemployed. The remainder of the working age population are classified as not in the labour force.

Mobility Status - Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of reidence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as "movers" or "non-movers".

Movable Dwellings - Mobile homes.

Multiple Dwellings - refers to a building which contains several individual units (duplexes, apartments).

Occupation, Major Groups - Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing , as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. Thes are then classified according to the Standard Occupational Classification. The basic principle of classification in the SOC is that of "kind of work performed".

Occupied Private Dwelling - Refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Out-migration - Is defined as a movement out of a census region, to elsewhere in Canada, relative to a five year interval. Persons who made such a move are called out-migrants.

Participation Rate - Refers to the percentage the total labour force forms of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, in an area, group or category.

Population by Mother Tongue - Refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

Primary Family - Refers to the census family in which a person responsible for household payments is a member.

Private Households - Refers to a person or group of persons who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

Secondary Family - Refers to any census family in which a person responsible for household payment is not a member.

Single Detached - Refers to a single dwelling on a lot (single house).

Yukon Health Care Population Estimates - Refers to the current population registered in the Yukon Health Plan.

YUKON

THE YUKON: GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The Yukon is a land that breeds legend - a rugged, little-known territory whose history is a saga woven by such talespinners as Jack London, Robert Service, and Pierre Berton. Its Northern geography inspires visions of a forbidding, icebound vastness, stifled by cold and snow.

In many ways, the Yukon of today lives up to that image. Its growing Northern society has largely been built on a recent past created by famous explorers, traders and mining men. Their exploits echo everywhere, in names like Bonanza Creek, Chilkoot Pass, Klondike, and Dawson. And the Yukon landscape can be truly awesome - a world of jagged mountains and plunging river valleys, carved on a huge, compelling scale.

But there's more to the story. The Yukon's saga goes back far past the Gold Rush days: our people include native cultures whose ancestors lived here for millennia, long before the first Europeans came in search of furs and gold. Native history traces back to the earliest migrations and settlements in Canada - and on the continent itself. And yet, the Yukon is the setting for modern communities, among them the largest city in the Canadian North.

The landscape is challenging, the climate subject to extremes: but more and more people are discovering the beauty and richness of the North, the pleasures of its crystal-clear mountain lakes, the abundance of its virgin forests and varied wildlife.

The growth of today's Yukon - and its enormous potential for tomorrow - are profiled in the pages that follow. It is hoped that readers will discover the real Yukon to match the legends, and share some of the excitement of an emerging, giant land.

GEOGRAPHY

Area - The Yukon covers 482,515 square kilometers or about 4.9 percent of the total area of Canada.

Land Area.-	478,034 square kilometers
Freshwater Area.-	4,481 square kilometers
Forest Area.-	281,031 square kilometers

*(Source: Statistics Canada).

Boundaries - The Yukon Territory includes the extreme northwestern part of the mainland of Canada and the islands lying within thirty-two kilometers of the shore of the Beaufort Sea. It is bounded on the south by the Province of British Columbia (latitude 60°N) and the Alaska Panhandle; on the west by Alaska(longitude 141°W); on the north by the Beaufort Sea and on the east by the Inuvik and Fort Smith Regions of the Northwest Territories.

Physiography - Geologically, the Yukon is part of the Cordilleran Region, a mountainous belt stretching from northwest North America to southwestern British Columbia, bordering the Pacific Ocean. The Cordillera is composed of a series of ranges and uplands separated by linear valleys or trenches having a northwestern alignment.

The main physiographic feature of the Yukon is the Yukon Interior Plateau. It is 600 to 1000 meters in elevation, and is drained by the Yukon River, the Stewart River and the Pelly River. It is also drained by tributaries of the Mackenzie River: the Blackstone, Hart and Wind Rivers.

North of the Yukon Plateau extends the Peel Plateau drained by the Peel River, a tributary of the Mackenzie, and the Porcupine River which discharges into the Yukon River. The Liard Plateau in the extreme southeast of the Yukon is drained by the Liard River. The Yukon Arctic Coast area is drained by three small, northward flowing rivers: the Firth, Babbage and Blow Rivers.

The plateaus are separated by the Ogilvie Mountains in the North Central Yukon, the Selwyn Mountains to the east, and are walled by the St. Elias and Coastal Mountain Ranges on the west.

Elevation - The highest point in the Yukon is Mount Logan, located in the St. Elias Range in the extreme southwestern corner of the Yukon. It rises 5951 meters above sea level and is the second highest mountain on the North American Continent. The Yukon contains twenty peaks exceeding 3,000 meters. The lowest point in the Yukon is sea level at the Arctic Shore.

The Yukon River - The Yukon River is the principal river of the Yukon Territory and is the second longest river in Canada. From the source in Northern British Columbia to its mouth in Western Alaska, the distance is about 3,185 kilometers. The Yukon River is fed in Canada by four principle tributaries: the Teslin, Pelly, White and Stewart Rivers. Beyond the Yukon-Alaska border it is joined by the Porcupine.

Other Major Rivers - Donjek, Klondike, McQuesten, Nisutlin, Peel, Porcupine, Ross, White, Wind, and Snake Rivers.

Major Lakes - Aishihik, Bennett, Dezadeash, Frances, Kluane, Kusawa, LaBerge, Little Salmon, Marsh, Mayo, Quiet, Tagish and Teslin.

Mountain Ranges - British, Cassiar, Ogilvie, Pelly, Richardson, St. Elias and Selwyn Mountains

Islands - The Yukon has one offshore island called Herschel Island, located high in the Arctic in the Beaufort Sea.

Glaciation - Northern and West-central parts of the Yukon were not glacial during the last Ice Age. The St. Elias Range and its rainshadow did not allow the build up of glaciers. This ice-free corridor through the central Yukon allowed the migration of animals and the ancestors of the American aboriginal peoples to migrate from Asia during the Ice Age. Consequently a few species of plant and animal life survived undisturbed in protected areas of the Northern Yukon. The placer gold deposits of the Klondike also survived primarily because the area escaped the gouging effects of glacial movements. Today in the Yukon, alpine glaciers can be found primarily in the St. Elias Range although smaller less-visible ones exist throughout the Yukon's mountainous chains.

Time zone - The Yukon has one official time zone: Pacific Standard Time. Until recently, the Yukon did not go on daylight saving time.

CLIMATE

The Yukon is in the Sub-arctic Climatic Zone. Because of its location and physiographic features, the Yukon is subject to great variations in climate from year to year. The Yukon experiences cold air masses moving south from the Arctic Ocean and warmer northward moving air from the North Pacific. Mountainous conditions cause marked variations in temperature and precipitation throughout the territory. In general, the climate of the Yukon is characterized by long cold winters with dark nights, and by mild summers with long sunny days. There is minimal precipitation in most of the Yukon.

Temperature - Temperatures in the Yukon are usually more extreme than those experienced by the southern provinces of Canada. In some years the coldest month has averaged from -35°C to -45°C; other years, the average temperature in the coldest month is approximately -18°C. In February, 1947, an extreme temperature of -62.3°C (-81°F) was recorded at Snag on the White River in the Western Yukon. Since humidity is generally very low in the Yukon, winter coldness is often more tolerable than similar temperatures in damper climates. In summer, mean monthly temperatures range from 10°C to 20°C. In July, a maximum temperature of about 32°C may be reached.

TEMPERATURE: AVERAGE DAILY AND ANNUAL (1981)

	Jan.	July	Year
Southern Yukon	-21.8°C	13.9°C	-1.4°C
Northern Yukon	-34.4°C	13.9°C	-10.1°C

Precipitation - Because of the barriers of the St. Elias and Coastal Mountains in the Southwestern Yukon and Northern British Colum- bia, the Southern Yukon receives less precipitation than the West Central Yukon. In general, average annual precipitation is low, ranging from 230 to 430 mm. Fifty percent of the Yukon's annual precipitation falls in the four summer months.

PRECIPITATION: MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TOTAL (1981)

	Jan.	July	Year
Southern Yukon	19.6 mm.	29.7 mm.	262.6 mm.
Northern Yukon	8.6 mm.	25.2 mm.	205.5 mm.

Winter snowfall averages from 152 cm. to more than 203 cm. with the heaviest falls occurring in the Liard Valley, the St. Elias Mountains and on the westward slopes of the Selwyn Mountains. Snow usually lies in the valleys from about mid-October to early April. The snow and ice fields of the St. Elias Mountains provide an important source of water for the rivers in the southwestern part of the Yukon.

Hours of Sunlight and Darkness - One of the most important climatic influences in the northern regions of Canada is the variation in amounts of heat/energy from the sun at different times of the year. In addition, the equinoctial variation of the angle of the earth's axis toward the sun is responsible for the drastic variation in the length of day over the year in arctic regions and for the increased attenuation of the sun's rays as one moves further north.

Although the summer season is short in the Yukon, the length of the days helps to offset the limited growing period. Dawson City in the West Central Yukon has almost twenty-four hours of daylight during late June and about twenty hours during July. Whitehorse in the Southern Yukon has about twenty hours during June and eighteen hours in July.

Winds - The prevailing winds blow eastwardly from the Pacific, having an average velocity of 5 to 10 km/h. The dry winds descending on the leeward side of the Coast Mountains make the Yukon semi-arid.

Frost - Killing frosts may occur in any month of the year but are rare in July. On average, the final spring frost occurs in mid-June, and the first autumn frost is in mid- to late August. The Southern Yukon, with higher elevations, has a frost-free period of about forty- five days, whereas Dawson, in the West Central Yukon has an aver- age of about seventy-five days without frost.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE VEGETATION

Vegetation - The vegetation of the Yukon, having adapted to unique combinations of altitude and latitude, is as variable as the Yukon's weather extremes. Excluding the coast along the Beaufort Sea, most of the Yukon Territory lies south of the tree-line or northernmost limit of tree growth. The "timberline", or highest point of altitude at which trees are able to grow, varies from north to south. In the Northern Yukon the timberline is at the 1000 meter mark, leaving only narrow strips of forest along valley floors with sparse tundra vegetation on the slopes above. The timberline averages about 1300 meters in the Central and the Southern Yukon.

The impression of vast marketable forest resources in the Yukon is misleading. Extensive forest fires in the last 50 years have led to vast areas of young stands of lodgepole pine and spruce that will require another 50 years to become merchantable.

The productive forest area lies south of the Ogilvie and Wernecke Mountains or Latitude 64° 30'. The badly burned areas mentioned above lie in the area between latitude 62° and 64°, leaving the south most area with the merchantable stands. The altitude limit for merchantable stands in the southern area is approximately 950 meters.

The present area of merchantable forests is approximately 67,200 square km. The total productive area is 242,000 square km (of a total of 505,00 square km for the whole Yukon). These forest resources are concentrated along the major river systems; almost 60% of the Territory's present merchantable timber is in the South East Yukon, east of the Cassiar Range.

Boreal Forests - The Yukon is a land of great beauty, of high mountains, swift streams and broad valleys cut by great rivers. It is comprised of boreal forests or hardy vegetation which has evolved and adapted itself to rather harsh climatic conditions.

The boreal forest region is characterized by combinations of a small number of species and a slow rate of growth. In boreal forests, black and white spruce and lodgepole pine can be found. Balsam popular is also abundant in the major river valleys. Landscapes of spruce, lodgepole pine and sub-alpine fir are sporadically brightened by birch and trembling aspen. Mountain slopes are covered by white spruce, willow and trembling aspen, up to a treeline at 1000 to 1500 meters. North of Dawson, stands of black and white spruce change to dwarf birch and alpine tundra.

Tundra - A varied patchwork of plant communities survives on the tundra of the North and at high elevations in the South. Shrubs and Arctic heath, alpine bearberry and Labrador tea form a low scrubby underbrush, separated by patches of dwarf willow and birch. They are commonly found on sheltered slopes, especially where the soil thaws in summer. Areas of high permafrost content are strewn with lichens, sedges, grasses and small flowering plants.

Flora - The Yukon is a paradise for the botanist. There are more than one hundred species of wild flowers, many found above timberline. As soon as the sun melts the snow in spring, wild flowers appear and, encouraged by the long Arctic days, they bloom in amazing profusion. The long list of wild flowers includes wild orchids of half a dozen species, anemones, yellow potentilla, marsh marigold, pond lilies, pyrola or shin-leaf, penstemon, columbine, monkshood, harebell, rose, and mertensil. On the higher levels are many alpine varieties such as avens and campion. Areas which have been burned over or cleared of forest cover are soon thick with fireweed, the floral emblem of the Yukon. Along both sides of the Alaska Highway, sometimes for miles on end, its magenta colour brightens the early autumn.

Agriculture - Although climatic conditions are highly variable in the Yukon, some areas such as Dawson, Stewart Crossing, Carmacks, Pelly Crossing and Watson Lake have sufficient heat units to consistently encourage the production of early maturing varieties of cereals and grains.

Early crop research was carried out in the first quarter of this century in the Dawson area at Swede Creek. Later research was undertaken at the Mile 1019 Canada Department of Agriculture research station, which closed in 1968. In 1984 cereal crop trials and forage fertility trials were initiated at various locations in the Yukon by the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, Agriculture Section.

Near Whitehorse there is an area in the Takhini Valley suitable for the production of forage crops and cool climate vegetables. The area around Dawson, east along the Stewart River valley to Mayo, south from Stewart Crossing to Pelly River valley and Carmacks has climate which will permit the production of barley, oats, forages and a wide range of vegetables. Watson Lake also has a sizable proportion of land suitable for general cropping and for forage production.

The Yukon New Crop Development Project began in 1985 and is expected to last for three years. It is jointly funded by Agriculture Canada and the Yukon Government and is sponsored by the Yukon Livestock and Agricultural Association. The purpose of this project is to determine the adaptability of various agricultural and horticul- tural crops in the different climatic zones of the Yukon.

The Yukon's Parklands - There are two game sanctuaries, one game preserve, and one National Park in the Yukon. Peel River Game Preserve is located along the northeastern border of the Yukon. The preserve encompasses an area between the Peel River and Arctic Red River in the Northwest Territories. McArthur Game Sanctuary is located in the Central Yukon, just south of the Stewart River and the town of Mayo. Kluane Game Sanctuary has been left as a buffer-zone around Kluane National Park.

Kluane National Park, located in the southwestern corner of the Yukon Territory, contains Canada's highest mountains, most spectacular icefields and some of North America's finest wildlife populations. It was declared a National Park on February 22, 1972, by the Honorable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at the time. The area lies 160

kilometers west of Whitehorse and 2,250 road kilometers northwest of Edmonton. At Haines Junction, the Haines Road from the Pacific coast joins the Alaska Highway which runs 130 kilometers along the Park's northern boundary. The Park covers an area of 22,015.0 square kilometers.

Recently a new park was established which takes in the British Mountains, part of Old Crow Flats and the western coastal plain. The North Yukon National Park includes part of the calving area and summer range of the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

WILDLIFE

Large Mammals

Moose - Moose occupy most of the Yukon. Moose can frequently be seen browsing along lakeshores and in willow swamps in summer. Below the 1600 meter contour, moose are distributed in varying densities over the entire geographical extent of the Yukon Territory. Winter distributions are much more restricted, typically the floodplains of major rivers, upland burns, and, in favorable winters, the subalpine shrub zone in mountainous areas. Moose are the big game most sought after by resident hunters. The meat and hide value alone that accrues to residents is substantial. As well, moose have maintained a very high demand as trophy animals in the Yukon.

Deer - All reliable observations of deer in the Yukon are of mule deer. However, there are also some unconfirmed reports of white-tailed deer in the Southeast Yukon and of black-tailed deer along the Haines Road. Deer were not reported in the Yukon in early biological literature but appear to have moved in during the last few decades. Mule deer are now widely distributed over the southern half of the Yukon. The largest population occupies the burn west of Whitehorse extending along the Takhini River west to Kusawa Lake and north along the Mayo Road to Braeburn.

Barren-ground Caribou - The Porcupine barren-ground caribou herd currently numbers between 130,000 and 160,000 animals. The annual harvest from all sources is 3,000 to 5,000 annually with a sport harvest of 50 to 200 in Alaska and 50 to 800 in Canada. The herd inhabits the coastal plain of the Yukon and eastern Alaska, and migrates up to 600 km annually to winter in the Ogilvie, Wernecke and Richardson Mountains and lowlands in the north central Yukon and east cen- tral Alaska.

Woodland Caribou - Woodland caribou occur in approximately 22 herds and provide an important resource for hunters and people who wish to view wildlife. Distribution patterns and population status vary greatly between herds. However, in general these animals calve, summer and rut in mountainous settings and winter in lowland spruce forests. Recent estimates put the Yukon's woodland caribou population size at about 25,000. Cooperative management programs with Alaska, Northwest Territories and British Columbia are important to the welfare of herds that are shared by these neighbouring jurisdic- tions.

Mountain Goats - Populations of mountain goats are currently at historic levels in the Coastal, St. Elias, Cassiar, Logan and Itsi Mountains. Small isolated populations have been extirpated, and one of these, on Mt. White, has been reestablished by transplant. Densities are low in the Coastal and Cassiar Mountains and moderate in the Logan Mountains. Currently 1,000 to 2,000 goats are estimated in the Yukon and harvests typically range between 5 and 10 exclusively from the Logan and Itsi Mountains.

Sheep - Sheep in the Yukon usually spend summers on rocky ridges and grassy slopes above 1,600 meters and descend to drier, south-facing slopes in winter. Current estimates put the Yukon sheep population between 20,500 and 21,000. Of these, about 17,000 are white dall sheep, while the remaining 3500 are dark sheep of various colorations, formerly referred to as "fannin" sheep, but now classified as stone sheep. The sheep is our most important trophy animal. It is the main drawing card of the Yukon outfitters. The 250 to 300 sheep taken annually in the Yukon represent a meat value of $30,000 and a trophy value of over $1,000,000.

Elk - Rocky Mountain Elk were introduced to the Yukon in 1951 and 1954, when a total of 49 animals were brought in from Elk Island National Park. These introduced elk have very slowly built up to a population size of about 80 to 100 and occupy burnt-over areas west of Whitehorse along the Takhini River and along the Nordenskold River.

Wood Bison - As part of a cooperative program with the Canadian Wildlife Service. 34 bison were introduced to the Nisling River watershed in 1986. The objective is to create additional self sustaining herds of this species to remove it from its "Endangered" status. Muskox - Sporadic incursions of muskox into the extreme northwest Yukon occur from a muskox herd introduced onto the Alaskan coastal Plain. However, to date no animals reside year round in the Yukon.

Black Bear - Black bears are common throughout the Yukon's forested lowlands, but have received little study. They are of relatively minor importance compared to harvests of other large mammals, yet cause considerable problems and property damage in some areas, particularly during years of poor berry population.

Grizzly Bear - Grizzly bears are distributed throughout the Yukon and are a very important trophy wildlife species with annual harvests of approximately 90 - 100 animals. Along with Dall Sheep, grizzly bears are primarily harvested by guided non-residents. Reported defense of life and property kills range between 10 and 15 annually. The population size is estimated to be 6,000 to 7,000 and harvests are closely regulated since populations have low productivity and are vulnerable to overharvest.

Cougar - A few sightings every summer suggest cougars do have a peripheral distribution in the Yukon, possible over much of the area where deer are found. They are currently protected.

Timber Wolf - Timber wolves are distributed throughout the entire Yukon Territory, being found in forest and alpine and arctic tundra zones. In the southern Yukon, wolves are territorial, preying upon moose, Dall's sheep and woodland caribou throughout winter. Average pack size is 6-8
wolves but packs of 20 - 30 wolves have been observed. In the far northern Yukon, wolf life history is largely unknown but it is likely wolves are linked to the summer distribution of migratory barren-ground caribou and winter distribution of moose and caribou. Fur Bearers - There are fourteen species of mammals trapped in the Yukon for their economic fur value. These are: beaver, musk- rat, mink, otter, red fox, coyote, wolf, red squirrel, weasel, mink, fisher, marten, and wolverine.

Beaver - Beaver are distributed throughout the Yukon located mainly in riparian areas. They feed primarily on willows, however, they will eat aspen if fire has destroyed willow supply.

Marten - Marten are widespread through mature coniferous forests. Trappers that have marten available on their trapline enjoy a relatively stable harvest of this valuable animal.

Muskrat - The Old Crow Flats is unquestionably the most extensive muskrat habitat in the Yukon Territory. However, muskrats are prevalent throughout the Yukon. Areas most conducive to muskrats are those that undergo periodic spring flooding, have stable water levels for the remainder of the year, and have a supply of aquatic vege- tation.

Lynx - The Lynx is one of the most valuable economic furbearers in the Yukon. They inhabit forested areas and are most abundant in burns or dense forests with dense undercover. Their main prey are Snowshoe Hares. The lynx population cycles about every ten years in response to the cyclical hare population.

Wolverine - The Yukon supports a large number of wolverine in all habitats, including forests and tundra. Besides preying on animals such as grouse, hares and small ungulates (sheep, caribou) they depend on carrion or animal carcasses for much of their food. These are provided by wolves and other larger predators.

Other species of mammals in the Yukon include brown bears, blue or glacier bears (rare, and found only in Kluane National Park), Red and Arctic fox, mink, squirrel, coyote, ermine, fisher, otter and snowshoe hare. Many other smaller species exist in the Yukon but these mammals listed are the most common and widely hunted and trapped.

Birds

Birds of Prey - Hawks and owls are found throughout the Yukon. They number 19 species, including the endangered peregrine falcon. Both bald eagles and golden eagles are fairly common. The

large falcons, gyrfalcons and peregrine falcons, occur regionally in health populations. The peregrine in particular has been increasing in number recently.

Upland Game Birds - The Yukon possesses seven species of grouse which may be hunted. Blue, Ruffed, Spruce, and Sharp-tailed grouse, Willow ptarmigan, Rock ptarmigan and White-tailed ptarmigan. The Ruffed, Blue and Sharp-tailed grouse are limited to the South and Central Yukon, while the others are found virtually throughout the Territory. Grouse are by far the most widely spread form of game found in the Yukon.

Waterfowl - Waterfowl are found in wetland situations throughout the Yukon Territory. Known major migration corridors occur primarily in the Southern and Central Yukon. The Tintina Trench and associ- ated waterways is a major waterfowl route crossing the land mass joining Alaska to the continent. Thousands of Sandhill cranes, swans, geese and a variety of ducks use this route annually. Another route follows the network of lakes along the interior slopes of the coast range, and is used by the Trumpeter swan, the Tundra Swan and a variety of other species. The Old Crow Flats and wetlands of the North Slope are used by large numbers of wat- erfowl for breeding, molting, and staging.

Fish

Lake Trout (Char) - Lake trout are found generally in deep lakes throughout the Yukon. It is the main species that sports fishermen pursue.

Rainbow Trout - This species has been planted in a number of small pothole lakes in close proximity to major highways in the Yukon. Rainbow trout are indigenous to the Alsek River Drainage.

Salmon - Chinook, coho, and chum salmon occur in the Yukon River Drainage. Chinook, sockeye and coho are found in the Alsek - Tatshenshini Drainage in the South Western corner of the Yukon. Salmon are commercially fished in the Dawson area. Sport fishing for salmon occurs mainly at Dalton Post, the Alsek River system and near Tatchun Creek on the Yukon River.

Arctic Char - This species is most commonly found along the Arctic Coast and major rivers running into the Arctic Ocean. The Firth River is famous for it's Char fishing.

Northern Pike - Northern Pike are found in almost all lakes and streams. They are commonly found in shallow, weedy areas.

Arctic Grayling - These fish are found in most streams and lakes throughout the Yukon. They are commonly caught by sports fishermen during the summer months.

Whitefish - There are several species of whitefish in the Yukon. They are usually caught in the net fisheries and are not a valued sport fish.

Inconnu - Inconnu or "connies" are similar in appearance to Whitefish. They occur in large lakes and rivers. They are seldom caught by hook but are occasionally caught in the net fisheries.

Burbot - This freshwater cod is abundant in most lakes in the Yukon. This tasty fish is commonly caught by ice fishermen.

Suckers and Cisco - These species are common throughout the Yukon. They are of little sport value but they are an important link in the food chain.

The fishery resources of the Yukon are utilized in four ways: through commercial and domestic fishing, the sport fishery and the Indian Subsistence Fishery.

The domestic fishery is a privilege given those who wish to obtain fresh fish for their own needs. This fishery is usually confined to remote lakes and is done by people who live in these remote areas.

Fishing is an important part of the Indian culture in the Yukon. Many Indian fishermen fish with their families, often in the same location as their ancestors, and consider this an important part of their traditional life style. Indians use gillnets to fish for salmon and freshwater species. The drying and smoking of the catch, is still the traditional and common way of preserving the fish.

HISTORY

Pre-history - The pre-Klondike Yukon had an interesting and lively history which has been overshadowed by the goldrush. There is a history of the Yukon region that predates the arrival of white men by several thousand years. It is found in the recorded movements of native tribes and cultures of the Yukon area, from the first migrations of people over the land bridge from Asia, to the emergence of a hunting and fishing economy dom- inated by the well established trading rights of the Tlingit Indians of the Pacific Coast.

During the Ice Age, the continents of Asia and North America were joined over the North Pole by the land mass Beringia. The ancestors of modern North American Indians probably crossed over this bridge from Asia, or used skin boats to cross the Bering Strait. By land, water or ice, small groups arrived to take advantage of new hunting and fishing grounds.

From 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, glaciers from the Ice Age began to retreat toward Hudson Bay. As the ice melted and receded, people occupied more and more territory, moving south into the British Columbia area and east to the Mackenzie River. About 6,000 to 4,000 years ago, the ancestors of the Inuit crossed to Alaska from Siberia. The northern prehistoric cultures shared a similar way of life and a preference for small cutting tools made of flint. From this tradition called the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, the Indians after 9,000 B.C. have been given the name "People of the Small Knife". Between 4,000 and 1,000 years ago, the climate grew colder again, forcing the people to migrate further south.

Indigenous Peoples Of The Yukon - Circa A.D. 1500, the indigenous people referred to as the Athapaskan Linguistic Group or "Dene" (meaning "people" in their own language), inhabited the inland forests and lakes. Their culture was typified by the snowshoe and canoe.

Mountain, Goat, and Kaska Tribes - These Indians inhabited the Nahanni Region, living in the mountains between the valleys of the Yukon and Mackenzie Rivers and along the Liard Valley. They were driven further and further east by the Tutchone.

Kutchin - The Kutchin Indians (translated by French-speaking traders as "Loucheux") totalled probably more than 3,000 before the beginning of fur trading. They inhabited the Peel River Region in the North- ern Yukon to its junction with the Mackenzie River, trading and hunting on the Northern Yukon Coast and in the Mackenzie Delta. In spite of their extreme northern home, they had contact with the coastal Tlingit and adopted from them the social customs of potlatch and the clan system. The Kutchin were also influenced by the Inuit along the Arctic Coast.

Teslin and Tagish - The Teslin and Tagish people lived in the south of the Yukon in the basin between the Cassiar and Coastal Mountain ranges. They inhabited the region about two hundred years ago. They too were greatly influenced by the coastal Tlingit Indians, through trade and simply by their close proximity. They were more numerous than northern Indians and developed a more compli- cated social system. Both the Teslin and the Tagish peoples eventually gave up their languages; today they speak only Tlingit dialects.

Tlingit - The Tlingit people were coastal Indians inhabiting the region known today as the Alaska Panhandle. They were a powerful and prosperous people, warlike and organized, controlling all of the trade along the coast and the Southern Yukon. The Tlingit control of trade was unsuccessfully challenged by the Hudson Bay Company during the 1800's; it was not until the goldrush that the Tlingit hold on trade was reduced.

Tutchone - The Tutchone were the only ones to resist the rule over trade by the Tlingit. The Tutchone inhabited the central interior of the Yukon, spread from the southwestern corner to the Selwyn Mountains of the Mackenzie Range. The flood of newcomers after 1878 swept away most of the tribal life of the southern Indians of the Yukon.

The Contact Period - Exploration of the northwestern part of North America began around 1741 when Captain Vitus Jonasen Bering, a Dane in the Russian Navy, sailed from Petropavlovsk to explore the Alaskan Coast. His news of the abundance of sea otters and other animals brought more explorers and opened up fur trade. In the late 1700's Captain Cook and Alexander Mackenzie further explored the Arctic Coast and the Mackenzie River Delta followed by the explorations of Sir John Franklin in 1825.

Exploration continued as trade with the Indians developed. Sir John Franklin explored an inland route to the Yukon Basin; Campbell left the trading post to explore the Pelly River; John McLeod followed the Liard River into the Southern Yukon.

The Hudson Bay Company constructed Fort Yukon at the mouth of the Porcupine River in Alaska. Some Kutchin were angry because they lost their control of trade. However they later accepted and improved on the system.

Trade also began around 1842 at Fort Frances on Frances Lake in the Southeastern Yukon. John Bell and Robert Campbell explored the Porcupine River and the Yukon River to their junction at Fort Yukon.

On March 30, 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from the Russians. As a consequence, the Hudson Bay Company was obligated to move from Fort Yukon. The company soon lost its trade monopoly in the Northwes- tern Yukon as a result of the move and in 1870 began to operate extensively in the Northwest Territories.

Paralleling the growth of trading facilities in the Yukon was the increasing influence of the missionaries. Bishop Bompas devoted most of his life to miners, traders and Indians who were ill during epidemics. Another offshoot of the fur trade, the introduction of alcohol or "hootchinoo" to the Indians of the Northlands, also sparked a few difficulties with the general health of Yukon's population at the time. As more and more people moved in to start trading, trapping and mining, Constable Constantine of the Northwest Mounted Police was sent north by the Canadian Government to keep an eye on the proceedings of the day.

The Gold Rush Era - Gold was first reported in the Yukon by Hudson's Bay Company explorer Robert Campbell, at Fort Selkirk, in 1850. In 1873 the first prospectors began to enter the Yukon area from the lower Mackenzie. George Holt and a few others were the first white men to cross over the Chilkoot Pass around 1878.

In 1883, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka of the United States Army led a military expedition across the Chilkoot Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon River. They began a journey from the source to the mouth of the Yukon, becoming the first to traverse the entire lake and river system.

Miners worked the Stewart River bars with encouraging results. George Dawson, then the Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, predicted that an important discovery of gold in the Yukon Basin was almost inevitable. Forty-Mile or Circle City was the base for most diggings in the early 1890's. The influx of miners continued at a leisurely pace. In 1895, owing to its increased population and interest to Canada, the Yukon area became a provisional district of the Northwest Territories.

In 1896, George W. Carmack and his companions Skookum Jim and Tagish Charlie struck gold on what was later called Bonanza Creek. Their find was more than partly due to the diggings and advice of Bob Henderson, a prospector who, upon working Gold Bottom Creek, became stubbornly convinced he would soon hit pay dirt. Henderson did not hear of the major find until too late; it was George Carmack and his companions who staked the first claims on August 17, 1896. The rush to the goldfields of the Klondike was set in motion.

By June, 1897, Dawson City, the new settlement at the mouth of the Klondike River, had a population in excess of 40,000 people. Five hundred buildings crowded the site; Circle City and Forty-Mile were empty in comparison.

Jack McQuesten, who had stayed in Circle City after the rush started, followed the last of the men to Dawson and the new creeks. He was too late to stake open ground but acquired a share in an existing claim. He supervised construction of a sheet iron warehouse for the Alaska Commercial Company. (When

the rush subsided and the settlement began to empty, McQuesten was a wealthy man).

In 1898, the Yukon became a separate Territory, its capital situated at Dawson. The Federal Government of Canada appointed a Commissioner and a Legislative Council of six.

The rush caused some confusion and anger over who was to control the Lynn Canal, the headwaters leading to the pathway over the Chilkoot into the Klondike Goldfields. In July, 1898, the Anglo-American Commission was appointed by Great Britain and the United States to settle the boundary dispute. Eventually, after several boards had made attempts at a settlement, the boundary was established, giving control of the entire canal to the United States. William Ogilvie, one of many asked to head the boundary commission at one time or another, was unable to leave the area of Circle City-Forty-Mile because of his responsibility to the commission and because of expenses. Although he was unable to stake his own claim and, like so many others, did not become rich, Ogilvie had the honor of becoming the Yukon Territory's first commissioner from 1898 to 1902.

The Klondike Gold Rush was a very special part of northern history. However, along with its many triumphs and stories of success, the Gold Rush had many negative effects which would far outlast the riches being discovered. By 1890, thousands of Europeans inhabited the region and the trade of the Yukon, centering around Old Crow in the North and controlled by the Tlingit in the South, almost disappeared.

It was the search for gold and the earlier search for furs that began to unlock for outsiders the secrets of Canada's extreme Northwest. The traders, explorers and miners of the Yukon's past sketched the first outlines of the land. The process is continuing today but with different methods and changing objectives. Whatever has been accomplished in the development of the Yukon since the days of the Gold Rush rests upon the foundation built by the early men of the Klondike.

The Twentieth Century - The year 1900 is a turning point in northern history, marking an increasing spread of government and medical services. Although the population decreased in the first twenty years of the new century due to depletion of the Yukon's gold deposits, subsequent discoveries of other marketable minerals established a solid economic base for future generations.

In 1900, the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway was completed, connecting Skagway, Alaska, to Whitehorse. The new railway meant a connection with oceanic transport and access to outside markets for import and export activities. At the time, the railway was a welcome alternative to travelling by steamer via the Yukon River from Dawson down to the Alaska Coast, then on to Seattle and San Francisco.

In 1902, the Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory was increased to eleven to accommodate the population, but only five members were elected. The Yukon Act was again amended in 1908 to give Yukoners a council of ten, all of them elected. At this time, the right to have a Member of Parliament in the Canadian Government was also granted. By 1919 however, the population of the Yukon Territory had decreased due to a decline of activity in the Klondike gold fields, the First World War and the economic depression which followed. Consequently the federal budgets were cut drastically, to such an extent that Yukoners found their council had been completely abolished by the federal government in Ottawa. The council was later restored to three members, one each for Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse.

In 1913, the Yukon Territory's first major mine since the Klondike Gold Rush opened at Keno Hill in the Central Yukon. Silver and lead were mined, establishing a firm economic base for the Territory. Ore mined was transported via the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway to lower parts of Canada and to foreign markets.

During 1942 and 1943, the Alaska Highway was built by the United States Military. It extended from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, to Fairbanks, Alaska, crossing through the Southern Yukon on its way. The Alaska Highway was instrumental in tapping oil and gas reserves in Northeastern British Columbia. It facilitated explo- ration that led to significant mineral finds

in the Yukon. The total effect it had on the Yukon's development was even greater than that of the Gold Rush. These developments were followed by people, industries, tourist traffic and service establishments.

In 1944, the Canol Pipeline was completed, bringing crude oil from Norman Wells to Whitehorse. The Pine Creek Dominion Experimental Farm was also established. Whitehorse and Mayo were linked by road in 1950.

Changes in population during the 1950's again brought alteration of government seats in the Yukon. In 1951, the Legislative Council was increased to five. The following year, Whitehorse became the capital of the Yukon Territory and government moved there from the previous capital at Dawson. The Mayo hydro-electric plant was completed, supplying power to Keno Hill Mines. In 1955, a 4,500,000 horsepower hydroelectric installation on the upper Yukon River was proposed. Highways systems were extended farther in order to increase development of other areas in the Far North.

In 1960, responsible government was furthered by the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Finance consisting of three of the elected members of the legislature. The Finance Committee was followed by other legislative and budgeting committees during the 1960's which aided the members of the legislature in decision and policy making.

In 1970, the Commissioner of the Yukon received permission from the Federal Government to establish a five-member body known as the Executive Committee, having two elected representatives. Additional elected members were added to the committee in 1974, 1977 and 1979.

In 1979, the Commissioner was placed in a role resembling that of Lieutenant-Governor in Canada's provinces, bound by the advice of Cabinet, or the Executive Committee. The Government Leader was given permission to establish the Yukon's first wholly elected cabinet in the same year. The Federal Government, through the Yukon Act, is still legally responsible for the affairs of the Yukon but effective management is now in the hands of the Yukon Government, with new responsibilities being added as the Yukon continues to expand.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population Trends Since 1901 - The Yukon Territory experienced a fluctuating pattern in comparison to the steady growth exhibited by the total population of Canada. The early decades of this century were a time of declining population in the Yukon. Population fell from 27,219 in the year 1901 to 8,512 in 1911, and 4,157 in 1921. For the next thirty years, population remained relatively constant at four to five thousand.

During the war years, the growth rate of population was 6.4 percent, attributed to the heavy influx of construction workers and military personnel. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, expansion of the Yukon's economy under the stimulus of government assistance for mineral exploration and development brought more people. Since 1961, the population of the Yukon has grown at an average rate of five percent per annum, higher than Canada's rate of 1.5 percent. This variation is due to two factors: natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration. The dramatic changes over the period of 1901 to 1981 were mainly attributable to migration.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1901 - 1981:

YEAR (June)	POPULATION (no)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)
1901	27,219	...
1911	8,512	-10.97
1921	4,157	-6.92
1931	4,230	0.17
1941	4,914	1.51
1951	9,096	6.35
1961	14,628	4.87
1971	18,390	2.32
1981	23,153	2.33

*Source: Statistics Canada.

*Note: Figures in all of the Census Canada tables may not sum to the totals given due to the practice of random rounding used by Statistics Canada.

POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP (December 1986)

	Male (no)	Female (no)	Total (no)
TOTAL	14,118	12,550	26,668
0 - 4 years	1,276	1,248	2,524
5 - 9 years	1,153	1,022	2,175
10 - 14 years	1,003	954	1,957
15 - 19 years	1,087	1,035	2,122
20 - 24 years	1,169	1,146	2,315
25 - 34 years	3,065	3,021	6,086
35 - 44 years	2,535	2,086	4,621
45 - 54 years	1,419	1,018	2,437
55 - 64 years	904	595	1,499
65 +	507	425	932

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. The Yukon Bureau of Statistics

POPULATION BY SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS

Total Population	23,075		
Single Origins	19,580	Native Peoples	3415
Austrian	60	Pacific Islands	50
Balkans	60	Polish	190
Baltic	90	Rumanian	35
British	10,060	Russian	50
Czech and Slovak	110	Scandinavian	745
Chinese	215	Spanish	25
Dutch	400	Swiss	25
Finnish	30	Ukrainian	635
French	1,080	Other Single Origins	590
German	1,300	Multiple Origins	3490
Greek	30	British and French	540
Magyar (Hungarian)	190	British and Other	1560
Indo-Pakistani	45	French and Other	165
Italian	95	Brit.,Fren., and Oth.	210
Japanese	30	European and Other	385
Jewish	25	Native and Other	630

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX

	Total (no)	Male (no)	Female (no)
Total	23,155	12,175	10,970
English	20,245	10,530	9,710
French	580	330	255
German	500	300	200
Indian & Inuktituk	375	185	190
Ukrainian	175	95	75
Dutch	110	65	45
Italian	50	35	10
Polish	35	25	10
Ukrainian	175	95	75
Other	1,085	610	475

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

POPULATION BY SELECTED RELIGIONS

Total Population	23,075		
Catholic	5,595	Salvation Army	150
Roman Catholic	5,470	Unitarian	45
Ukrainian Catholic	125	United Church	3,310
Protestant	12,310	Other Protestant	635
Adventist	55	Eastern Orthodox	195
Anglican	4,665	Greek Orthodox	175
Baptist	1,015	Eastern Non-Christian	275
Christian Alliance	30	Bahrain	125
Jehovah's Witnesses	120	Buddhist	75
Latter Day Saints	160	Sikh	45
Lutheran	915	Non-Religious Groups	4,680
Mennonite	45	Agnostic	50
Methodist Bodies	60	No Religion	4,505
Pentecostal	520		
Presbyterian	615		

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, SHOWING HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

	1971	%	1976	%	1981	%
Pop. 15 Years & Over	12,000	100.0	15,290	100.0	16,990	100.0
Highest Level of Sch.						
Less Than Grade 9	2,995	25.0	2,840	18.6	2,490	14.6
Grades 9 - 13	8,525	71.0	11,460	75.0	12,980	76.4
University Degree	480	4.0	990	6.5	1,520	8.9

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

LABOUR FORCE

	Total (no)	Male (no)	Female (no)
Total Population 15 Years & Over	16,985	8,965	8,025
In Labour Force	12,960	7,565	5,395
Employed	11,980	6,990	4,985
Unemployed	980	570	410
Not in Labour Force			
Total Not in Labour Force	4,030	1,405	2,630
Worked in 1980 or 1981	1,710	685	1,025
Worked Before 1980 or Never	2,320	715	1,600
Participation Rate (%)	76.30	84.38	67.23
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.56	7.53	7.60

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census.

POPULATION 15 YEARS & OVER BY 1980 INCOME GROUPS, 1981.

	Population	Aggregate Income
	(no)	($000)
Total	15,340	239,055
Under $2,000	1,535	1,005
$2,000 - $3,999	1,325	3,745
4,000 - 5,999	1,345	6,430
6,000 - 9,999	1,805	14,045
10,000 - 14,999	2,320	28,090
15,000 - 19,999	2,045	34,960
20,000 - 24,999	1,610	35,830
25,000 and over	3,360	114,940
15,000 and over	7,015	185,735
Average Income	...	15,580

*Source: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census

HEALTH CARE POPULATION ESTIMATES, BY COMMUNITY

	December 1985	December 1986
The Yukon	25,158	26,668
Beaver Creek	92	90
Burwash Landing	86	88
Carcross	297	316
Carmacks	413	414
Dawson City	1,532	1,552
Destruction Bay	83	70
Elsa	373	371
Faro	322	1,163
Haines Junction	529	543
Mayo	483	490
Old Crow	265	283
Pelly Crossing	206	216
Ross River	373	396
Teslin	400	427
Watson Lake	1,560	1,567
Whitehorse	17,911	18,435

*Source: The Yukon Department of Health and Human Resources

GOVERNMENT

The Yukon Government - The Yukon became a separate geographic and political entity in 1898. The region is administered in a fashion similar to the southern provinces of Canada, with the exception that the Yukon has its own written body of laws to which it must adhere, while the provinces exercise the powers of government which have been established over the years by tradition and the British North America Act. The current system of government in the Yukon is based on two federal statutes: the Yukon Act and the Government Organization Act of 1966.

The most significant developments in the Yukon's system of government occurred in the 1970's when an executive committee was established. It's four members were responsible for advising the commissioner in the administration of the governments affairs. In

1974 the federal government amended the Yukon Act to increase the size of the territorial council to a minimum of twelve mem- bers. At the same time, the Commissioner in Council was given the power to make ordinances which would increase or decrease the size of council between 12 and 20 members. Today their are 16 elected representatives in the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

Commissioner - The Commissioner of the Yukon is appointed by the federal government as it's senior representative in the Yukon. He is, by reason of the Yukon Act, the chief executive officer of the territory and acts on the advice of the Commissioner-in-Executive Council or Cabinet.

The Commissioner is responsible to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and, ultimately, to the Governor-in-Council.

Legislative Assembly - The Yukon Legislative Assembly consists of sixteen elected members. The Legislative Assembly functions much the same as a provincial legislature. Of the sixteen members of the Yukon's Legislative Assembly, seven represent districts in White- horse. There are several sub-committees which advise the assem- bly on parliamentary procedure, economic and financial matters.

Government Leader & Executive Council - There is also a five member Executive Council which assumes responsibility for policy and decision making and for the general direction of the Yukon Government. The Council consists of the Government Leader and four members of the Legislative Assembly appointed by the Commissioner upon the recommendation of the government leader. These members are responsible for the daily administration of departments of the Yukon Government.

The Yukon Government (February 1987)
The Legislative Assembly of the Yukon

Speaker: Hon. Sam Johnston

Members:

Sam Johnston	NDP	Campbell
James McLachlan	Lib.	Faro
Willard Phelps	PC	Hootalinqua
Art Webster	NDP	Klondike
Bill Brewster	PC	Kluane
Hon. Piers McDonald	NDP	Mayo
Norma Kassi	NDP	Old Crow
Doug Phillips	PC	Riverdale North
Bea Firth	PC	Riverdale South
Hon. David Porter	NDP	Watson Lake
Hon. Margaret Joe	NDP	Whitehorse North Centre
Dan Lang	PC	Whse. Porter Creek East
Alan Nordling	PC	Whse. Porter Creek West
Hon. Roger Kimmerly	NDP	Whitehorse South Centre
Hon. Tony Penikett	NDP	Whitehorse West
Danny Joe	NDP	Tatchun

Officer of the Legislative Assembly:
Patrick Michael, Clerk of Legislative Assembly

The Executive
Commissioner of the Yukon: Ken McKinnon
Government Leader: Tony Penikett

Elected Executive Council Members: (as of June 1985)
Hon. Tony Penikett - Public Service Commission, Finance, Economic Development, Mines & Small Business, Executive Council Office

Hon. David Porter - Tourism, Renewable Resources

Hon. Roger Kimmerly - Justice, Government Services

Hon. Piers McDonald - Education, Community and Transportation Services

Hon. Margaret Joe - Health and Human Resources, Women's Bureau

Deputy Ministers of the Yukon Government.

Eloise Spitzer	Executive Council Office
Andre Gagnon	Community & Transportation Services
Shakir Alwarid	Economic Development: Mines & Small Business
Daniel Odin (acting)	Education
Frank Fingland	Finance
Andy Vantell	Government Services
Jim Davie	Health and Human Resources
M. Byers, Q.C.	Justice
Jean Besier	Public Service Commission
Bill Klassen	Renewable Resources
Linda Kearney (acting)	Tourism

The Federal Government in the Yukon -

The Yukon's Member of Parliament: vacant
Senator: Paul Lucier

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - The primary objective of this department is to advance social, economic and political development and to coordinate the activities of the other federal agencies in the Yukon. In conjunction with the Yukon Government the Department deals with management of renewable and non-renewable resources on Crown Lands.

Regional Directors: Dr. E.R. Daniels, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Joe Ganske, Director General, Northern Affairs Program

Department of Environment - This department has four subdivisions: a) the Atmospheric Environment Service, which is responsible for operating a network of weather stations throughout the Yukon; b) the Environmental Protection Service, which is responsible for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of regulations relating to air, water and land use, research into water quality and administration of the Canada Water Act; c) the Canadian Wildlife Service, which administers regulations to help prevent the extinction of species, secures habitats and minimizes resource development impact on wildlife; and d) Parks Canada, which is responsible for the maintenance of Kluane National Park and the upkeep of camping areas and historic sites.

Regional Directors: John Polak, Environmental Protection Service; Corporate Affairs
Tim Goos, Atmospheric Environment;
M. Dennington, Can. Wildlife Service;
Jim McFarland, Water Survey of Canada;

Health and Welfare Canada - The responsibilities of this federal department are gradually being shifted over to the Yukon Government. Its objective is to ensure the delivery of a comprehensive health service, including treatment, disease prevention, and a mental health program. It provides approximately thirty percent of the funding for the Yukon's Health Care programs.

Regional Director: John Mar

Canada Employment and Immigration Centre - Located in Whitehorse, the Centre provides services related to employment for all Yukoners, including Unemployment Insurance benefits, job training, financial aid for training, counselling services, advice and techniques for job searching and interviews, and documentation for travel to and from a foreign country.

Territorial Manager: John Walker, the Yukon Region;
Jim Redmond, Manager, Canada Immig.

Transport Canada - Based at Whitehorse Airport, Transport Canada is responsible for transportation planning, aviation safety, air traffic control and related telecommunications and electronic services.

Sector Manager, BC/The Yukon: R.G. Thompson
Dave Devlon (Airport Manager)

Electronic Centre Manager: D. Herman

Energy, Mines and Resources - The federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources plays an active role regarding energy conservation in the Yukon. The Department was opened as the Conservation and Renewable Energy Office (CREO) in May 1981. It is responsible for the Remote Community Development Program, Super Energy Efficient Home Program, Demonstration in Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy, and Technology Transfer Activities, in: 1) Residential Wood Heat, 2) Federal Energy Management, and 3) Home Energy. There is also an enquiry service on Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy.

A/Regional Director: Vic Enns
Regional Surveyor: Clayton Mitchell

Department of Fisheries and Oceans - The Fisheries Department is responsible for aquatic resource management and research, studies on possible environmental impacts of industrial developments, particularly gas and oil exploration in the North, maintenance and development of fish and shellfish stocks, and monitoring water quantity and quality.

District Supervisor: Gordon S. Zealand

Others - Many other federal departments and crown corporations are very active in the Yukon, including: Canada Post, Department of Justice, Department of National Defense, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Department of National Revenue, Northern Canada Power Commission, Public Service Commission, Public Works Canada, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Secretary of State, Supply and Services Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Communications Canada, Labour Canada, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Northwestel Inc.

Native Organizations in the Yukon -

1). COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS (CYI) -

Michael Smith, Chairman
James Allen, Vice-Chair, Economic Development
Albert James, Vice-Chair, Finance & Administration
Richard Sidney, Vice-Chair, Land Claims
Mary Jane Jim, Vice-Chair, Social Programs

Chairman - The CYI Chairman and the four vice-chairmen are elected every two years. The chairman is directly responsible for carrying out all policies created by the CYI's General Assembly and Board of Directors.

The Economic Development Department is responsible for planning policies under current government programs, such as housing and Special ARDA, as well as creating new opportunities for CYI members.

The Finance and Administration Department is responsible for all monies received and spent by the CYI in different departments, programs and communities. It also gives financial advice to the individual bands. The department provides budgeting, clerical and secretarial services and organizes Board, General Assembly and other meetings.

The Social Programs Department plans policies in the areas of Indian education, training, health, social assistance and care of children and elders.

The Land Claims Department arranges all negotiations toward a settlement of Indian Claims. The department also lobbies the federal and territorial governments for effective legislation and for program funding.

2). YUKON NATIVE BROTHERHOOD (YNB)
Amalgamated with CYI in May 1980.

3). 12 INDIAN BANDS: 8 Kutchin (Loucheux)

Carcross/Tagish	Tlingit/Tagish
Little Salmon/Carmacks	Northern Tutchone
Champagne/Aishihik	Southern Tutchone
Dawson	Han
Kluane	Southern Tutchone
Liard	Kaska
Mayo	Northern Tutchone
Old Crow	Loucheux
Ross River	Kaska
Selkirk	Northern Tutchone
Teslin	Tlingit
Kwanlin Dun	Southern Tutchone

ECONOMY

The economic history of the Yukon has traditionally been a "boom and bust" cycle, from the discovery of gold in the late 1890's and the recession following the depletion of the goldfields' resources, to the War Years and the building of the Alaska Highway. The latest example of the pattern was the opening of Cyprus Anvil Mine in 1970 and its subsequent suspension of operation in 1982. Substantial work is being conducted by all levels of government and various associations to attempt to diversify the Yukon's economy and help prevent this "boom and bust" cycle.

Recent unemployment figures indicate an expansionary cycle in the Yukon Economy. The unemployment rate dropped 2.0 percentage points from March 1985 to December 1985. During these months the number of unemployed dropped from 2210 to 1940.

	Unemployed	The Yukon Unemployment Rate	Canadian Unemployment Rate
June 85	1,680	13%	10.0%
July	1,660	13%	9.7%
Aug.	1,550	12%	9.6%
Sept.	1,570	13%	9.3%
Oct.	1,660	14%	9.5%
Nov.	1,920	16%	9.8%
Dec.	1,940	16%	9.8%
Jan. 86 (r)	1,942	17%	10.7%
Feb. (r)	1,879	16%	10.7%
March (r)	1,979	16%	10.9%
April (r)	1,948	14%	10.2%
May (r)	1,749	13%	9.5%
June (r)	1,428	10%	9.1%
July (p)	1,387	10%	9.3%
Aug. (p)	1,288	9%	9.0%
Sept. (p)	1,289	9%	8.8%

r = revised
p = preliminary

Mining - Mining has always been, and is likely to continue to be, the mainstay of the Yukon economy. Unfortunately, mining was hard-hit by the recent recession. 1982 saw the shutdown of Whitehorse Copper Mine, Cyprus Anvil's lead, zinc and silver operation, and United Keno Hill Mine. Mining production fell from a value of $359.9 million in 1980 to $235.6 million in 1981, to $168.6 million in 1982 and to $58.8 million in 1983.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1983 TO 1985

		Volume of Output 1983	1984	1985(p)
Gold	(kg)	3,008	2,960	3,098
Silver	(t)	18	54	45
Lead	(t)	391	12,083	1,520
Zinc	(t)	-	173	32

Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue # 26-202
p = preliminary

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1983 TO 1985

		Value of Output 1983	1984	1985(p)
Total		58,837,000	65,027,000	56,691,000
Gold	(kg)	50,451,000	44,419,000	43,098,000
Silver	(t)	8,155,000	18,825,000	12,675,000
Lead	(t)	231,000	1,539,000	877,000
Zinc	(t)	-	244,000	41,000

Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue # 26-202
p = preliminary

In mid 1983, Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation announced the restart of operations on a limited scale at its open pit mine in Faro. Negotiations through the fall of 1985 saw Anvil Mine change hands. It is now owned by Curragh Resources and resumed production in the summer of 1986. Largely owing to the stabilization of the price of silver, United Keno Hill Mine resumed production at a reduced rate in late July, 1983.

At least one small gold mine, the Mount Skukum Deposit is expected to go into production in early 1986. There has been a resurgence of gold placer mining in recent years; in 1983 there were approximately 240 operations and gold production accounted for about 50 million dollars out of the 58.8 million total mineral production.

The discovery of new mineral resources is helping to shape the Yukon's economic future. The potential of oil and gas reserves and the year-round overland link with the Far North and Beaufort Sea developments continue to broaden the Yukon's economic base. It is also expected that mining activity will increase as the Canadian federal government implements its northern pro-development policies and relaxes foreign investment policies. Even with such changes however, there must be an improvement in world metal commodity prices before the Yukon's mining industry can fully exploit the known potential.

Tourism - Tourism, one of the Yukon's most important industries, is proving its long term value through increased business opportunities. Canadians, Americans and Europeans have become aware of the Yukon's rare holiday experience. Thousands every year trek to the scene of the Klondike Gold Rush, compelled also by the unsurpassed rugged beauty of the Territory.

In the past, the tourism industry has been considered the Yukon's third largest employer, after mining and government, and the second largest private sector industry after mining. For the second consecutive year, however, the tourism industry remained the leading sector in the Yukon economy, due to the fact that most of the Yukon's operating mines remained closed.

In total, in excess of 500 private and public sector businesses and enterprises derive significant proportions of their revenue from tourist expenditures.

The composition of the Yukon's visitors has been steadily changing in terms of country of origin. Generally, residents of Canada have been increasing their share of total visitor volume, and U.S. originating visitor traffic is decreasing. The increasing numbers of Canadians visiting the Yukon in relation to visitors from the U.S. has a very beneficial effect - Canadians tend to stay in the Yukon considerably longer than Americans.

There are many ongoing development activities which are designed to enhance and improve the tourism industry in the Yukon. The least, of which is not, participation in the Expo '86 Worldfair. This is the Yukon's first large scale participation in a World's Fair, and the pavilion expects to process 1,000,000 visitors during the May to October period.

Government - The largest employer and contributor to personal income in the Yukon is government which plays a stabilizing role in the Yukon's economy. The presence of all three levels of government in the Yukon is evident. Close to 4,000 people were employed by federal, territorial and municipal governments in 1985.

Government Employment, The Yukon

	Total		Federal		Territorial		Municipal	
	emp	pay	emp	pay	emp	pay	emp	pay
1985	3631	107,818	1267	35,395	2136	66,136	229	6,287
1984	3619	106,835	1401	37,635	1990	63,123	228	6,077
1983	3478	94,841	1388	35,586	1876	53,913	214	5,342

Occupation and Income Comparison, The Yukon 1983

	# of returns (no.)	average income ($)
Total tax returns	13,414	19,148
Employees	10,142	21,873
business	5,359	19,205
institutions	258	16,457
federal	1,497	27,315
territorial	1,839	26,586
municipal	271	23,672
fed. crown corp.	427	27,963
unclassified	491	13,316
Professionals	165	32,612
Business Prop.	649	12,889
Investors	397	17,307
Pensioners	291	10,818
Others	1,770	6,355

*Source: The Yukon Government, Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Profile

Service/Retail Sector - A major full-time employer in the Yukon is the service sector. Approximately 3,950 people were employed in service and retail industries in 1985.

VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE

Year Quarter	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(r)	1985(r)
			($000)			
Year Total	88,373	111,804	97,682	104,612	117,975	132,594
IV	24,393	30,467	24,240	28,702	32,180	36,200
III	26,824	33,841	26,953	29,424	33,380	38,757
II	22,435	28,437	25,451	24,375	30,708	33,681
I	14,721	19,059	21,038	19,877	21,707	23,956

p - preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue # 63-005

Oil And Gas - In the early 1970's, Columbia Gas discovered a new commercial gas field at Kotaneelee. Eagle Plains area also has potential for the development of oil and gas reserves. Dome Petroleum, Gulf, Esso Resources, Petro Canada and Shell are engaged in extensive oil exploration in the Beaufort Sea, off the Yukon's northern coastline. These activities provided employment to a number of the Yukon residents and also provided a growing market for supplies and services offered by the Yukon's businesses.

Comparative Data

	1983	1984	1985
Total employment of Yukoners	72	106	127
Wages and Salaries paid out to the Yukon residents employed in the Arctic.	1.653 mil.	3.3 mil.	2.0 mil.
Business expenditures in the Yukon by oil companies operating in the Arctic.	3.245 mil.	3.86 mil.	6.3 mil.

Source: The Yukon Government, Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

It is hoped that future development will yield significant opportunities for economic growth in the Yukon.

Forestry - The Yukon does not have vast forest resources but some commercial forest exists in certain areas. Recently, most lumber produced has been exported to the Alaska market. Rough timbers and beams and other forest products are consumed locally.

There are about thirty timber operators in the Yukon who operate on a seasonal basis. The majority of lumber is produced in three mills near Watson Lake in the Southeastern Yukon. These mills are semi-permanent and are set up on leased or privately owned millsites.

Fishing - Sport fishing is enjoyed by a large number of Yukoners. As well, sport fishing opportunities in the Yukon attract non-resident fishermen from all over the world. The sport fishery has been estimated to contribute approximately $4 million dollars to the Yukon economy annually.

The commercial fishery for freshwater species is relatively small due to the lack of local markets. This fishery is confined to 20 large lakes.

The commercial salmon fishery is an important part of the Dawson City economy. Chinook and Chum Salmon processed in Dawson City can eventually end up in countries such as Germany and Japan. Sockeye, Chum, Coho, Chinook and Pink Salmon from Northern B.C. rivers are wholesaled in Whitehorse and then exported outside the territory. Fresh salmon is also sold locally and is often a feature of many restaurant menus.

Rainbow trout are also commercially available from some fishermen who have stocked small pothole lakes.

The value of the commercial fishery to the Yukon economy will increase with a favourable resolution of the salmon treaty to allow an increased catch and as Yukon processed fish find its way into an increasing variety of world markets.

Hunting - Harvests and hunting by Yukon residents of Indian descent is not well understood. Based on data currently available there were approximately 723+ Indian, 3,603 Non-Indian residents and 446 individuals who do not reside in the Yukon, who hunted big game animals in 1985. The latter group of hunters contribute $141,150 in trophy fees, and revenue from the above big game and 274 small game licensing sales, was $68,682.

Non-native hunters also must purchase seals for individual big game animals. In 1985, 1013 sheep, 3617 moose, 917 grizzly, 2942 caribou, 101 goat, and 1535 black bear seals were sold for a total revenue of $63,698.

The economic contribution hunting makes to the Yukon's economy has recently been estimated at $466,000 from resident and non-native hunting, $484,000+ from resident native hunting and $1,000,000 from non-resident guided hunting.

Furs - The fur trade, the oldest industry in the Yukon, had its beginning in 1842 when Robert Campbell of the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Frances on Frances Lake. The Northern Commercial Company, Taylor and Drury Limited and the Hudson's Bay Company maintained trading posts in the Territory for many years, sharing the trade.

Today fur-trapping provides a livelihood for about 800 trappers annually on 380 registered trapping concessions and in 5 large group trapping areas. The value of the fur harvest has exceeded 1.5 million annually. Cyclic variations in the prevalence of fur-bearers, fluctuations in the fur market and the numbers of the various species trapped, and the tendency of trappers to seek out other occupations during economic growth make trapping a volatile sector.

FUR PRODUCTION

SPECIES	PELTS			TOTAL VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
	(no)			($)		
TOTAL	34,890	42,280	27,018	1,178,518	721,678	1,279,705
Bear	11	10	29	586	609	2,523
Beaver	701	663	435	12,919	1,713	14,020
Coyote	345	65	143	20,845	2,015	9,177
Ermine	154	273	908	348	636	2,342
Fisher	1	-	-	140	-	-
Fox	813	285	573	48,910	18,368	40,207
Lynx	2,320	961	925	708,876	388,455	643,615
Marten	4,237	3,036	6,948	217,146	184,164	449,257
Mink	391	295	292	9,114	7,749	10,147
Muskrat	19,339	13,462	8,144	62,852	37,020	22,803
Otter	50	23	14	2,163	567	571
Squirrel	6,024	22,804	8,141	10,120	19,155	6,919
Wolf	168	198	236	14,668	16,012	20,473
Wolverine	336	205	229	69,831	45,215	57,651

Source: Statistics Canada. Catalogue # 23-207

Agriculture - The agricultural sector in the Yukon occupies only a small portion of the territories total economic activity. Only 20 businesses or 1.3% of all businesses in the Yukon are related to agricultural activity (The Yukon Business Profile). However, the long term objective of this sector is one of expansion to the point where some of the imported agricultural products can be replaced by those produced domestically.

Throughout the territory, it is estimated that there are 25-30 full time and 75 part time farmers. The total improved acreage is 4500 acres (1985), up 10% over last year. The estimated value of agricultural products (farm gate not retail) is $1.3 million.

The largest portion of the acreage devoted to agriculture is in forage production. This is used mainly as livestock feed for the estimated 2500 horses in the Yukon. Much smaller areas are used for the production of field vegetables and grain. These crops are expected to expand significantly in the near future. Poultry presently exists at the commercial level and it is hoped that this can also expand sufficiently to sustain local demand. It is the aim of the Yukon's Agriculture, that by 1990 domestic production of these products will reduce importation by 10-15%.

GEOLOGY

Tectonic Evolution - The Yukon's geological history is complex, like that of the whole Cordilleran mountain system. In the Yukon, the mountain chain has eastern and western parts with distinctive stratigraphies. The eastern part is the ancient margin of the North American continent as it was 250 million years ago (m.y.a.). Southwest are rocks which formed in a Paleozoic (500 m.y.a.) ocean and others that are part of continental and oceanic terrains. These two parts collided 180 m.y.a.

The two plates are joined at the Teslin Suture, a line extending northwest and southeast from Teslin Lake. The seam is partly covered by younger rocks with the countryside showing no sign of the different origins of its parts.

The Mackenzie and Cassiar Platforms are shallow-water sedimentary rocks, mainly thick carbonate beds of Paleozoic age, 570 to 230 m.y.a. These grade into deeper water sedimentary rocks deposited in Precambrian times, +570 m.y.a. Mesozoic sedimentary rocks, 225 to 65 m.y. old, overlie the Paleozoic strata in places.

The Yukon's Cataclastic Complex metamorphic rocks are characterized by eclogite and blue schist minerals formed under the extreme pressure but relatively low temperature of the continental collision. In contrast, the adjacent Yukon Crystalline Terrane consists mainly of metamorphic rocks formed by moderate temperature and pressure. The Whitehorse Trough contains volcanic and sedimentary rocks deposited between the southwest and northeast colliding blocks during late Paleozoic and Mesozoic time

(300 - 150 m.y.a.). In later Mesozoic time, conglomerate covered both the trough and the crystalline terrane.

Granite rocks in the southern Yukon include three distinct groups. The oldest are hornblende granodiorite and pink quartz monzonite which intruded during the late Triassic and middle Jurassic, 200 and 90 m.y.a. Large intrusions of quartz monzonite occur in the southwest with smaller plutons found to the northeast. The third group of granitic rocks includes granodiorite and alaskite-biotite granite which are about 60 m.y.a. old.

Four groups of volcanic rocks are present in the southern Yukon. Oldest are the mid-Cretaceous South Fork and Mount Nansen intermediate volcanics. An extensive group of explosive, intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks cover parts of the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, Whitehorse Trough and the Coast Plutonic Complex. These are the Carmacks Group which include an upper member of basalt flows. They are late Cretaceous to early Tertiary (70 - 55 m.y. old) with only a group of Pleistocene basalt flows (less than 1.5 m.y. old) such as the Selkirk Lavas being younger.

A major tectonic feature of the Cordillera is transcurrent movement. The most extensive structural unit recognized in the Northern Cordillera is the Tintina Fault System which is known to extend from a point 200 km. west of the Alaska-Yukon border south-easterly across the Yukon Territory to near Watson Lake. This transcurrent movement is now believed to have amounted to not less than 450 kms. It occurred in the mid-Cretaceous, about 100 m.y.a.

The same massive lateral fault movements continued from 65 m.y.a. to present along the length of the Cordillera. The Denali Fault follows a curved line from the south-easterly end of the Alaska Panhandle, through the southwestern Yukon into Alaska for a distance of 2200 kms. The Pacific side of this fault has moved in the order of 250 kms to the northwest since its activation in the Tertiary (65 m.y.a.).

Mineral Occurrences - Historically, metals were in use for commerce in Alaska and areas of the Yukon long before the arrival of the Russians. Copper, which could be found in surface deposits in several areas of the interior, was mined by early native cultures for tools and ornaments for trading with the Coastal Tlingit Indians.

Placer deposits contain gold and other heavy minerals which were once enclosed in hardrock. Gradually the rock wore away, leaving the heaviest and most durable particles concentrated in water courses. Because of its weight, gold tends to collect near bedrock in old stream channels. The resulting "pay streaks" are often extremely profitable to placer miners.

The Yukon has a vast wealth of mineral resources. Some of the larger deposits include world class reserves of silver-lead-zinc at Faro and Howard's Pass, important stores of copper at Casino and Minto, large reserves of tungsten at Mactung, a significant molybdenum deposit at Red Mountain, a wealth of silver-lead veins in several districts including Elsa and Rancheria and gold deposits at Mount Skukum, Ketza River and in the Dawson Range. It also has a wide range of other occurrences including platinum, tin, asbestos and barite.

Silver-lead-zinc deposits are confined to the northeastern half of the Yukon, occurring in four stratigraphic associations on the ancient North American margin. Occurrences of the four types, Anvil-Howard's Pass (500 m.y.), Tomm-MM (350 m.y.a), Quartz Lake (+600 m.y.) and Goz (560 m.y.) are ranged around the margin of the Selwyn Basin. Mining on the Anvil is the largest operation in the Yukon.

Silver-lead-zinc veins are also restricted to the ancient North American margin. Exploitation of the veins near Elsa has been underway almost continuously for 70 years with the many other camps scattered across the south and central eastern Yukon remaining very active.

Copper concentrates occur within the block of southwestern rocks. Whitehorse copper type skarns were formed in the mid-Cretaceous (100 m.y.a.) in upper Triassic (190 m.y.a.) limestone. Casino type are porphyries are in Triassic (225 m.y.a) hornblende granodiorite.

Gold Lodes are also found in the accreted continental fragment. The Mount Skukum mine is operating 100 kms south of Whitehorse with many other areas of occurrences scattered across the southwestern Yukon including the Bennett Lake and Mount Skukum calderas near Carcross, Dawson Range west of Carmacks, McQueston area north of Mayo and the Burwash area along the Denali Fault.

Tungsten, tin molybdenum deposits in the Yukon are associated with Cretaceous quartz monzonite intruded in ancient North America between 120 and 90 m.y.a. The largest tungsten deposit, Mactung, is found in a tungsten belt along the border with the N.W.T. Tin is found only in the central and southwestern part of the granitic belt. Red Mountain and Logtung are important tin examples.

Barite includes bedded and vein types, all in close to the edges of the Selwyn Basin. Asbestos is associated with four sets of ultramafic rocks within ophiolites of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex. Asbestos fills irregularly oriented fractures of varied width that postdate the strain fabric in the serpentinite imposed during the continental collision.

The Yukon also has coal, uranium, iron, nickel, platinum, oil and gas deposits. Although some of these were mined in the past, none are current producers.

SERVICES

Power - The Northern Canada Power Commission, a federal crown corporation, is the principal producer of power in the Yukon. Power for the Whitehorse system is supplied from Hydro Plants at the Whitehorse rapids and Aishihik Lake. Whitehorse rapids also has a diesel generating plant for peaking and emergency backup. Power is transmitted to the Major Yukon Mines and outlying communities by N.C.P.C. power lines. N.C.P.C. distributes power in the communities of Dawson, Mayo and Faro while the Yukon Electrical Company Limited distributes power in Whitehorse, Teslin, Carcross, Tagish, Marsh Lake, Haines Junction, Ross River and Carmacks.

Those communities supplied with power by a transmission line are backed up by diesel generators.

The Yukon Hydro Company Ltd. owns two small hydro electric plants on MacIntyre Creek that feeds power into the Whitehorse system.

The remainder of the smaller outlying communities rely solely on Diesel generated power primarily supplied by the Yukon Electric Company Ltd.

The Northern Canadian Power Commission completed work on the fourth wheel project at the Whitehorse Rapids plant in December 1983. This $60 million project increased the plant's original capacity from twenty to forty megawatts.

Transportation

Airlines - Four airlines provide service into and out of the Yukon. From Whitehorse, CP Air flies to Vancouver and Edmonton, and Pacific Western Airlines flies to Vancouver during the summer months. Domestic scheduled service is provided by Alkan Air Ltd. Charter and helicopter service is also available to and from all communities, provided by several other Yukon-based companies.

Highways and Roads - There are eleven highways in the Yukon, varying in length from 35 kilometers to 615 kilometers. The entire road network includes a total of 4,688 kilometers.

The Alaska Highway, winding through the Southern Yukon on its way to Fairbanks, Alaska, is one of the Yukon's main supply lines. Foodstuffs are trucked in via the Alaska Highway from the southern provinces.

The Dempster Highway, opened in 1979, is the Yukon's newest road. Visitors can now travel by road to Inuvik in the Mackenzie Delta near the Northwest Territories Arctic Coast. The road traverses some of the country's most remote and picturesque scenery, offering travellers an opportunity to see Canada's extreme North by car. The 725 kilometer highway runs north from the Klondike Highway near Dawson City, the Yukon, and winds through changing countryside to Inuvik, N.W.T. The highway crosses the Ogilvie and Richardson Mountains and the Eagle Plain near the Arctic Circle, then crosses the tundra to reach the delta of the Mackenzie River.

YUKON HIGHWAYS BY ROAD SURFACES
As of October 1985

	Kilometers	Road Surface
#1 Alaska Highway		
km 1008.2-1013.8	5.6km	BST
km 1013.8-1024.9	11.1km	PAVEMENT
km 1024.9-1208.0	183.1km	BST
km 1208.0-1238.0	30.0km	CACL
km 1238.0-1392.4	154.4km	BST
km 1392.4-1507.4	115.0km	PAVEMENT
km 1507.4-1968.7	461.3km	BST
Total	960.8km	
#1A Whitehorse Access Roads		
South Access Road	3.8km	PAVEMENT
Two Mile Hill	1.4km	PAVEMENT
Total	5.2km	
#2 Klondike Highway		
km24-159	135.0km	BST
km192-248	56.0km	PAVEMENT
km248-281	33.0km	BST
km281-297	16.0km	PAVEMENT
km297-346	49.0km	BST
km346-360.2	14.2km	PAVEMENT
km360.2-388	27.8km	CACL
km388-470	82.0km	BST
km470-663	193.0km	CACL
km663-715	52.0km	BST
km715-719.3	4.3km	PAVEMENT
Total	662.3km	
#3 Haines Road		
km70-88.5	18.5km	PAVEMENT
km92-153	61.0km	GRAVEL
km153-170	17.0km	CACL
km170-256	86.0km	BST
Total	182.5km	
#4 Campbell Highway		
km0-13.1	13.1km	PAVEMENT
km13.1-429	415.9km	GRAVEL
km429-522.1	93.1km	CACL
km522.1-538	15.9km	BST
km538-600	62.0km	CACL
Total	600.0km	
#5 Dempster Highway		
km0-468	468.0km	GRAVEL
#6 Canol Road		
km0-462.7	462.7km	GRAVEL
#7 Atlin Road		
km0-42.4	42.4km	GRAVEL
#8 Tagish Road		
km0-52.8	52.8km	GRAVEL
#9 Top of the World Highway		
km0-105	105.0km	GRAVEL
#10 Nahanni Range Road		
km0-134	134.0km	GRAVEL

	Kilometers	Road Surface
#11 Silver Trail		
km0-96.9	96.9km	CACL
km96.9-110	13.1km	GRAVEL
Total	110.0km	
#37 Cassiar Road		
km0-4.5	4.5km	BST

All other roads are gravel, except:

BST: Takhini Hot Spring Road

CACL: Pelly Crossing Road
Bonanza Road
Carcross Community Roads
Miles Canyon Road
Chadburn Lake Road
Burwash Community Roads
Destruction Bay Community Roads
Beaver Creek Community Roads
Ross River Community Roads

Bus - Canadian Coachways Limited provides service throughout the Yukon and to Alaska, daily in summer and bi-weekly in winter.

Rail - Rail service in the Yukon has been discontinued. The closure in 1982 of the Yukon's mines, the principal users of the railway, meant that this mode of transport was no longer viable. The Yukon was served by 120.5 kilometers of rail between Skagway, Alaska and Whitehorse. The railway, primarily used for freight containerization and tourism, was operated by the White Pass and Yukon Corporation Ltd. It was built in 1900 and, until 1982, was the Yukon's link to an all-weather port.

*BST: a thin asphalt surface
CACL: calcium choloride dust control

BORDER CROSSINGS

Year	Total	Road (no)	Air	Other
1980	340,440	231,884	90,601	17,955
1981	386,772	274,014	94,126	18,632
1982	365,057	282,356	66,289	16,412
1983	394,154	337,985	54,920	1,249
1984	422,094	364,257	56,527	1,310
1985	469,509	406,694	58,370	4,445

Source: The Yukon Department of Tourism

Communications

Telephone - NorthwesTel, wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian National (CN) provides telecommunications services over one of the largest operating territories of any communications company in Canada. There is also extensive fixed and mobile radiotelephone coverage of land and water transportation corridors and exploration areas. A complete range of telecommunications services is available to the business community, including telex, telegram, data transmission, voice, radio and computer communications. In addition, Northwestel is planning an automated mobile telephone system (Aurora) for the near future.

Radio and Television - There are three radio stations in Whitehorse, one operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CFWH), one privately owned and operated (CKRW), and one operated by the Yukon Northern Native Broadcasting Society (CHON-FM).

CBC radio also serves Dawson City, Mayo, Elsa, Faro, Carmacks, Carcross, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Teslin, Swift River, Watson Lake and Old Crow by microwave.

CHON-FM is transmitted by satellite to twelve communities in the Yukon. CKRW transmits to the same communities when CHON-FM is not on the air.

A community radio society operates CFYT in Dawson City.

WHTV supplies the cablevision in Whitehorse. They carry the major Canadian and American networks, including FM Stereo, pay TV and Knowledge networks. There are also cable systems operating in Faro and Watson Lake with various Canadian and American network coverage.

Live CBC-TV is available via satellite and relay stations in all of the Yukon's communities.

Print Media - Whitehorse has four newspapers published locally. Whitehorse Star has just gone to a daily publication (Monday to Friday). Four other communities, Dawson, Mayo, Faro and Watson Lake publish regular news sheets.

Local radio stations:	3	CBC, CKRW, CHON
Local TV stations:	1	CBC-TV, WHTV
Local newspapers:	4	Whitehorse Star, The Yukon News, The Yukon Indian News, Northern Journal (Monthly)

Police - The Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("M" Division) provide for Federal and Territorial policing services to all areas of the Yukon, the latter under a cost-sharing agreement between the Territorial and Federal Governments. A separate such agreement enables the R.C.M.P. to employ a number of Indian Special Constables at various locations throughout the Territory. Other cost sharing agreements not involving the R.C.M.P., assist with the court-worker program and the provision of compensation for victims of criminal injury.

The RCMP have a long history in the North, beginning with the first constables of the North West Mounted Police sent by the Federal Government to keep a watchful eye on the fur trade and placer mining in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Often the police carried out duties on behalf of the government which were not always related to policing. Their duties often encompassed long and difficult patrols by dog team to remote camps and posts.

In addition to the RCMP, some municipalities also have bylaw enforcement officers. Probation Services Branch has offices in Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Mayo. Justices of the Peace are located throughout the Yukon.

Fire - Fire Departments in the Yukon consist of trained volunteers in all communities with fire fighting vehicles and equipment suitable to the size of the community. Whitehorse has a full-time paid Fire Department as well as volunteers.

Municipalities are responsible for obtaining their own fire-fighting equipment. Provision of equipment to unorganized communities, training of volunteer fire fighters and inspections in all communities except Whitehorse, is the responsibility of the Protective Services Branch of Community and Transportation Services.

Ambulances are stationed at thirteen stations throughout the Yukon. All vehicles and equipment are owned by the Yukon Government. Training of volunteer ambulance attendants and overall operation of the ambulance service is the responsibility of Protective Services Branch.

There are twelve full time ambulance attendants in Whitehorse with approximately 200 volunteer attendants in all other stations.

Health - The Yukon Government's Health Services Branch provides insured services to residents of the Yukon through the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services and the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan. Medically necessary transportation expenses are paid for residents of the Yukon as well, from the point of referral to an appropriate treatment centre in the Yukon, Vancouver or Edmonton.

The Medical Services Branch of the federal Department of National Health and Welfare provides programs in the areas of environmental health, public health, mental health, infectious and chronic disease control and the school dental program.

Health Stations are located in Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, and Upper Liard. Health Centres staffed by one or more public health nurse are located in Carcross, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction,

Whitehorse, Teslin, Watson Lake, Ross River, Carmacks, Pelly Crossing, Mayo and Dawson.

In addition, the Yukon has three hospitals with a total of 122 beds and 40 bassinets, located in Whitehorse, Mayo, Watson Lake and Dawson. There are also nursing stations in Old Crow, Faro, and Dawson on a regular basis.

Visiting specialists hold clinics in Whitehorse in order to augment existing services. Registered cancer patients who are residents of the Yukon have transportation, necessary drugs, clinic fees and lodging at referral centres outside the Yukon paid for by the Yukon Government.

The Yukon Government pays 70 percent of the cost of general health services. The remaining 30 percent is the responsibility of the Federal Medical Services.

Social Services - Social Services are offered throughout the Yukon through offices in Whitehorse, Dawson City, Mayo, Faro, Teslin, Haines Junction and Watson Lake. Part-time social workers are located in Old Crow and Carcross. The communities of Carmacks and Ross River are served by itinerant workers based in Whitehorse and Faro respectively.

The Social Assistance Program provides counselling, job training and placement and assist individuals in financial need. The Community and Family Services Program includes ensuring the protection of children, child placement, family counselling, adoptions and the provision of preventive services in the communities. Alcohol and Drug Services provides counselling and preventive programs for residents the Yukon. Vocational Rehabilitation Services offers assessment, counselling and vocational training for disabled persons.

Education - Education in the Yukon is the responsibility of the Yukon Government. Schooling in the Yukon follows the British Columbia curriculum, with added content on the Yukon's heritage.

	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86
Schools	25	26	26	26
Teachers	295	255	341	289
Pupils	5,040	4,534	4,597	4477
Colleges	-	-	1	1

In addition to public schools, there are also two separate schools in the Yukon: Christ the King Elementary School and Christ the King Junior Secondary School, both in Whitehorse.

The Department of Education provides educational services in a variety of areas. A five-year Early French Immersion Pilot Program was introduced in Whitehorse in 1981, designed for kindergarten children and children in the elementary grades. The French Language Centre in Whitehorse serves as a resource centre for teachers, students and the general public. In the school-year 1984-85, French schooling for francophone children was introduced; it was called "Programme Cadre". In 1985-86 it was expanded to include grades 7-9 and renamed "Ecole Emilie Tremblay".

Yukon College, located in Whitehorse, offers a broad range of programs to Yukoners. These include university transfer courses (U.B.C.), business and applied arts (Red Deer College), technical and trade programs, and academic upgrading programs. Evening and short courses are offered through Extension Services.

Communities throughout the Yukon are served by Community Learning Centres. Community Learning Centres are satellites of Yukon College and offer many of the programs and courses available at Yukon College. There are also two Mobile Training Units which travel to communities in the Yukon.

There are many retraining and development programs available to people in the Yukon. These programs usually take the form of the Yukon Government sponsorship or a joint venture between the Canadian and Yukon Governments. Programs presently available are:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
- Apprentice Incentive Marketing Program
- Summer Student Career Development Program
- Youth Employment and Training Program
- The Yukon Employment Incentive Program
- Computer Camp
- Youth Venture Capital Program
- Canada/Yukon Summer Program: Challenge '86
- Canada/Yukon Job Development Program
- Canada/Yukon Small Business Training Program

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM
- Industrial Training and Manpower Services Program
- Apprenticeship Training Program
- Tradesman Certification Program

Apprenticeship training and Tradesman Certification are coordinated by the department's Advanced Education and Manpower Branch.

Yukoners wishing to attend training programs not available in the Yukon may qualify for financial assistance from the Yukon Government or Canada Employment Centre.

Recreation - The Sports, Arts and Recreation Office is part ot the Department of Community and Transportation Services in the Yukon. The Yukon Sports Federation and the Yukon Arts Council provide administrative support to the Yukon's sport and art organizations. A wide variety of organized and unorganized recreation activities is available to residents of the Yukon. Outdoor recreational pursuits are at a premium during most of the year, from excellent fishing, canoeing and boating during the summer months to snowmobiling, skating and cross-country skiing in the powdered snow of winter.

The seemingly never-ending daylight during summer is a blessing to outdoor enthusiasts who find a surplus of leisure time on their hands from June through August. Hiking, mountain climbing, camping, soccer, tennis, softball and even swimming can be enjoyed during the summer months.

Facilities for indoor activities such as theaters, movies, dances, hockey, volleyball, curling, squash and racquetball are also available to Yukoners. The library services available in the Yukon include the Yukon Archives, eleven community book stations and seven branch libraries.

Community activities such as clubs and seasonal festivals are also popular in the Yukon. Probably the most well-known is the Yukon Sourdough Rendezvous, held in Whitehorse every February. Young and old alike gather to participate in outlandish winter fun, from snowshoe races to flour-packing contests and 1898 costume contests. Two more artistic activities growing in popularity are the Frostbite Music Festival in February, in Whitehorse and the Dawson Music Festival in July. Softball Yukon hosts the Dustball Tournament every July. Sixty four men and women's teams from Alaska and the Yukon compete in Whitehorse. Whatever the time of year, residents of the Yukon celebrate all seasons with a robust "joie de vivre" befitting the rugged character and history of the North.

Housing - The Yukon Housing Corporation was established in 1972 out of a concern for the quality and availability of affordable housing in most communities. Initial efforts were aimed at easing a severe housing shortage in Whitehorse and were later extended to all other communities.

The Corporation's responsibilities have increased over the years, along with the types of housing programs delivered to the public. Its programs today include:

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance,
Low Rental Family Housing,
Rental/Purchase Housing,
Low Rental Housing,
Rent Supplement,
Senior Citizen's Housing,
Rural and Native Housing,
Staff Housing, and
Government Employee Housing Plan (Buy-Back)

The Corporation is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the majority of units covered under its mandate, but the actual day to day administrative responsibilities within each community lie with the local Housing Associations.

The Corporation is fully accountable to the Legislature for its mandate and to Cabinet for major policies. Its policy direction originates with a Board of Directors appointed from citizens at large. Each Board member is appointed for an overlapping fixed term to ensure continuity of activities.

The total housing portfolio of the Yukon Housing Corporation includes some four hundred and forty-one units, providing shelter to both community housing tenants and employees of the Yukon Government. These units were developed between 1945 and 1985. Over those years the shelter needs of both the government employee and community housing tenant have changed. Many of the various multiple and single dwelling units no longer meet the needs of the tenants. To reduce the cost of operation for these inappropriate units, the Corporation continued a selective selling program. In each community any inappropriate or excess unit is marketed for sale thereby encouraging the development of homeownership.

The Yukon Housing Corporation owns or operates approximately three hundred and forty public housing units in the Yukon. These units were developed or operated under various funding programs in conjunction with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Largely due to the span of development (years 1972 to 1985) the projects provided subsidized shelter on varying rental arrangements. A major program change was launched whereby all public housing tenants would receive a more uniform rental agreement and housing service.

BEAVER CREEK

BEAVER CREEK

LOCATION

Coordinates:

62° 23′N 140° 53′W

Area:

Not available for unorganized community

Elevation:

(2,066 feet), 650 meters

Distance from capital:

458 km. NW of Whitehorse
356 km. by air

Region:

West Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Beaver Creek is the most westerly community in Canada, located near Snag Creek and small tributaries of the White River. It is situated on the Yukon Plateau just north of the Shakwak Trench. To the south are the Nutzotin Mountains and the Kluane Mountain Ranges.

Site description:

km. 1934 on the Alaska Highway, about midway between Whitehorse and Fairbanks, Alaska; 32 km. from the Canada/U.S. border; location of Canada Customs Port of Entry.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

white spruce, white birch, lodgepole pine, dwarf willows, sedges, mountain avens, Arctic bell heather, poplar; Undeveloped areas are overlain by a thick layer of moss; Boreal Forest Region; Tundra to the north.

Soil:

eutric brunisol - presence of lime carbonate and organic material; dark, humous-rich soils; granular material. Suitable only for seeded forage and native grazing.

Geology:

Beaver Creek is on Yukon Crystalline Platform; volcanic rocks dating from Mesozoic period (two hundred million years ago); gold

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January - mean high:	-24.9°C	July - mean high:	20.2°C
- mean low:	-34.7°C	- mean low:	6.2°C
- average:	-29.8°C	- average:	13.2°C

Extreme record high: 32.8°C Date: June 15, 1969
low: -55.0°C Date: Jan. 17,1971

Yearly average temperature: -6.2°C

Precipitation:

annual total:	437.5 mm.	driest month:	February
annual rainfall:	266.1 mm.	wettest month:	July
annual snowfall:	161.4 cm.		

average number of days of precipitation per year: 112

Prevailing winds:

direction: NW velocity: 4.0 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.7 December 21: 4.0

Frosts:

frost-free days: 50

average date of last spring frost: June 22

average date of first fall frost: Aug.12

Unusual weather conditions:

Beaver Creek is subject to prolonged spells of very cold weather from mid-December through February. Snag, 25 km. east of Beaver Creek, set the North American minimum temperature record of -62.3°C on February 3, 1947.

There is widespread permafrost in the Beaver Creek area, about ten feet below ground level. In the surrounding woodlands, it is two to three feet below ground level. There are some pingos in the area (symmetrical hills composed of material uplifted by a core of ice; they may be more than 100 feet high with a base diameter of up to a quarter of a mile). The thickness of the permafrost varies from 25 to 60 meters, depending on ground cover.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The community takes its name from nearby Beaver Creek, a tributary to Snag Creek. The whole stream was called Snag Creek until 1902 when this part was renamed Beaver Creek, leaving the lower part with the original name.

History:

Beaver Creek was first prospected in 1909 - 1914 by a group of men who later discovered the Chisana gold fields, just over the border, in 1913. Beaver Creek was used as a supply route between White River and the Chisana diggings.

The present community came into existence as the Canada Customs post about 1955; a post office was established by 1958.

The 141st meridian, 32 km. west of Beaver Creek, was slashed through the wilderness in 1907 - 1913 by Canadian and American survey parties. It extends almost 700 miles from the St. Elias Mountains to the Arctic Ocean.

During the summer of 1975 a gold rush was predicted in the area of Beaver Creek. Over 800 claims were staked in the Moosehorn Mountain area.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 111 1985: 92 1986: 90

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	11	8	3
5 - 9	4	1	3
10 - 14	6	2	4
15 - 19	6	4	2
20 - 24	9	5	4
25 - 34	19	10	9
35 - 44	12	7	5
45 - 54	10	7	3
55 - 64	9	4	5
65+	4	3	1
Total	90	51	39

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English: 75
Indian: 10 (Native Indian Language: Kutchin
French: - Dialect Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German: -

Population in market area:

115 (Census June 1981)

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	20	With Children Under 6 Years	-
2 persons	10	6 - 14	5
3	5	15 - 17	-
4	5	18+	5
5	-	Families With Children at Home	15
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	1.4
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	15
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	-
Average # Persons Per Family	3.5	Total Primary Families	20
Total Persons in Families	70	Total Secondary Families	-
Total Persons Not in Families	15		

Marital composition: (Census '81)

Single:	50	Widowed:	5	Separated:	0
Married:	35	Divorced:	0	Total:	90

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status:
Unorganized community — Unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by Yukon Government

Community Club:
Beaver Creek Community Club
President: Rick Laberge
Secretary: Sue Lechner

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name:	party:	riding:
Bill Brewster	PC	Kluane

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: dale Kozmeniuk
Human Resources Worker: Eric Stinson

Indian band:
No Indian band located in Beaver Creek

Property Tax Structure:

	1986
Total tax rate: residential	1.08%
General	0.73%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: non-residential	0.94%
General	0.73%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Beaver Creek exists primarily as a tourist service and transport/communications centre. The community is a Canada Customs Port of Entry. The main employers are service industries and government.

Financial Services:
none; banking is done by mail & telephone

Renewable Resources:
Game: Beaver Creek is included in the Haines Junction trapping area. The harvest includes: beaver, coyote, coloured fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine

Agriculture:
none

Forestry:
Lederberger Mill: employs two part time staff when operating

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: south of Beaver Creek in Nutzotin Mountains: skarn copper and nickel, molybdenum, magnatic

Mines operating: none in area; some placer leases and claims at Snag

Tourism:
The number of visitors registering at the Beaver Creek Visitor Reception Centre rose 10% in 1984. This increase is most likely due to the increase in highway travellers.

Main attractions: Quanset Church; evening slide presentations

Facilities: Alas/kon Border Lodge Ltd., Farwest Gulf, Ida's Motel, Pine Valley Motel, White River Lodge.

Manufacturing:
none

Labour Market:

	December 1986	
	Males:	Females:
# on U.I.C.	5	2

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Farwest Gulf, Lou's Market, Twiss Taxiderny, Alas/Kon Border Lodge Ltd., Ida's Motel, Pine Valley Motel, White River Lodge, Koidern Gulf, Koidern River Fishing Lodge

Business info. contact: Visitors' Information Centre (summer only)
Territorial Agent (Haines Junction) 634-2201
Consumer & Corporate Affairs YTG - 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:
one full-time generating plant; two back-up units type: diesel transformer capacity: 800 kW present consumption: 1,115 KWh; 368,000 litres per year

Rates:
December 1984, Residential
Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 Kwh $.2670/Kwh
Next 300 Kwh $.242/Kwh
Over 500 Kwh $.188/Kwh

Water:
Source: individual wells

Depth to ground water: below permafrost 25 to 60 meters

Reservoir size: 135,000 litres

Chemical analysis: quality of water good except for hardness

Sanitation System:
Sewage:
- collection and disposal: By individual septic tanks with weeping subsurface tile fields or leaching pits.

Garbage:
- location of dump: 1 km. north of community on east side of Alaska Highway
- method of collection: private contractor
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill
- frequency: weekly

Fuel:
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Products Company

gasoline (March 1986)		heating oil (Dec. 1985)
regular	.68/L	(-30) .488/L
unleaded	.71/L	(-40) .497/L
supreme unleaded	.73/L	(-55) .500/L

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane; Wood is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------
Surfacing: no pavement; all streets are gravel and are graded.

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: some drainage problems within community due to flat topography

Highway Maintenance:----------
Generally well maintained.

Summer 1983 location of weigh scales: Haines Junction

Public Transportation:----------
City taxis: none

Passenger buses: none

Rental agencies: none

Intercity passenger buses: Canadian Coachways; Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd., (Whitehorse Sched. & charter); Atlas Travel Tours Ltd., (Whitehorse charter)

Resupply corridors: All - weather road Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------
Airport: Beaver Creek Flight Strip km. 1937.5. Directly across Alaska Highway from Canada Customs.

Coordinates: 62° 25´N 140° 52´W

Elevation: 915.47 meters (2129´)

Runways: 1600 meters x 43 (3740´ X 75´)compacted gravel, low intensity lights, VASIS, rotating beacon, lighted wind sock, ARCAL. Airstrip is maintained year round by Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: Kluane Lake located at coordinates 61° 22´N 139° 02´W

Airport Facilities:----------
Airport terminal building, Aircraft/public parking, Community airport radio station - limited hours VHF (121.1 MHZ), Weather observations, Fuel available - 100/130, Canada customs airport of entry, Aircraft plug-ins, Public phone

Aircraft companies: Trans North Air Ltd.

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------
none

Customs and Clearance Agencies:----------
Borders: Canada Customs Station at Beaver Creek 32 km. from Canada/U.S. border

Hours: open 24 hours a day year-round

Custom House Broker: Marvin Parker (Dave Smith as of September 1983)

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
none

Radio:
stations: CBC frequencies: 690 kHz.

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV (Ch.7)

Channels: earth station YTG receiver

Cable Availability:
not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% discount 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% discount midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of Service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 862 Beaver Creek; Telex CNCP available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Beaver Creek channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.63 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.789 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Beaver Creek Community Club
Frequency of delivery: trucked in twice a week
Postal code: YOB 1A0

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal one constable

Equipment:
two vehicles; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Beaver Creek; Alaska Highway North

Fire:
Chief: R. Laberge

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:
1978 - 6,819 litre tanker with 2,954 litre per minute pump; portable generator and floodlights, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus.

Alarm systems:
Siren with pull stations, phones

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; 4,546 litre tank in fire hall.

Inspections, first aid courses:
Protective Services Branch of Municipal and Community Affairs regularly inspects new and existing structures throughout Yukon, investigates fires to determine cause, maintains equipment and trains volunteers: St. John's Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses are regularly offered

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 1981: 9 fires $40,726 total fire loss $27.59 average per capita
1981: 1 fire $5,000 loss

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 home: insurance cost $600/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	0	0	-
Assaults	2	13	+550%
Other sexual offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	1	0	-100%
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	3	13	+333%
Break & Enter	4	1	-75%
Theft, Motor Vehicle	1	0	-100%
Theft Over $1000	7	3	-57.1%
Theft Under $1000	7	6	-14.3%
Possession of stolen goods	1	1	-
Frauds	0	4	+400%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	20	15	-25%
Drug Offences	12	6	-50%
Traffic: Collisions	55	43	-22%
Driving While Impaired	11	6	-45%

*Source: R.C.M.Police Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Station 862-7225

beds: none

doctors: none

nurses: one nurse stationed full time in Beaver Creek.

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse, 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services; Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Whitehorse, Northern Lights Optical Group

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macauley Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

Budget/Expenditure:
1982 Health Care Insurance: YTG Share: $3,200 Total: $4,600

SOCIAL SERVICES
Social worker: Eric Stinson
Area: Haines Junction, North Highway, Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Beat Ledergerber

Coroner: Beat Ledergerber

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court at Haines Junction four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Beaver Creek School

Grades: K to 8

Principal: Maura Glenn

Student Enrollment: 11

Person years of instruction: 1.1

Specialists and special educational programs:
No special education programs or instructors are available in Beaver Creek.

Research Facilities:
Library: Beaver Creek Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

ACCOMMODATION OF INDIVIDUALS

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	10	25	35
Total multiple dwellings	5	-	5
Row houses	5	-	5
Apt. less than five stores	5	-	-
Single detached	5	15	25
Total Movable dwellings	5	5	5
Mobiles	5	10	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and property use 1986

commercial	14
industrial	26
institutional	12
open space	10
residential single	77
residential other	4

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	Number: 4	value:	$104,140
1983	4		-
(March) 1986	3		$87,840

Hotels:
Alas/Kon Border Lodge, Ida's Motel, Pine Valley Motel, White River Lodge

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:----------
One School Playground

Sports:----------
Cross country skiing, bingo, Community Club, Curling Rink (natural ice), portable pool (summer only), baseball diamond, outdoor skating rink, gymnasium

Social/Cultural:----------
Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: concerts organized by Recreation Branch, Whitehorse

Bazaars, dances, crafts Community service clubs: none Social agencies: none

Churches:----------
Denominations:

Name of minister/pastor: none

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------
None

Heritage centres and other organizations:
None

BURWASH LANDING

BURWASH LANDING

LOCATION

Coordinates:
61° 21′N 139° 00′W

Area:
not available for unorganized community

Elevation:
(2,643 feet), 790 meters

Distance from capital:
284 km. NW of Whitehorse
219 km. by air

Region:
Southwestern Yukon

Geographical features:
Burwash Landing is located on the western shore near the north end of Kluane Lake near the Kluane River. It lies in a valley (at the foot of the Kluane Mountain Ranges) in Shakwak Trench. To the southwest is Mount Hoge.

Site description:
km. 1760 on the Alaska Highway; 17 km. northwest of Destruction Bay. Burwash Landing is situated on an elevated terrace above the lakeshore.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
white spruce, birch, lodgepole pine, alpine fir, dwarf willows; some barren patches; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:
eutric brunisol: lime carbonate is present; some areas are dominantly rockland; silty clays. Soils suitable only for seeded forage and grazing.

Geology:
formations of granite and allied plutonic rocks dating from Paleozoic and Mesozoic Ages (five hundred to two hundred million years ago)

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high:	-18.8°C	July	- mean high:	18.7°C
	- mean low:	-31.7°C		- mean low:	5.6°C
	- average:	-25.3°C		- average:	12.2°C

Extreme record high: 31.7°C Date: June 14, 1967
low: -55.0°C Date: Feb. 2, 1968

Yearly average temperature: -4.5°C

Precipitation:

annual total:	324.4 mm.	driest month:	February
annual rainfall:	196.0 mm.	wettest month:	July
annual snowfall:	127.7 cm.		

annual amount of precipitation per year: 104

Prevailing winds:
direction: ESE velocity: 12.1 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:
June 21: 19.5 hours December 21: 5.3 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 30
average date of last spring frost: July 1
average date of first fall frost: Aug. 1

Unusual weather conditions:

Area is subject to extremely strong southeasterly winds which can cause structural damage. Strongest reported gust of winds was 172 km./hr.

Permafrost is found almost everywhere within the community, about four feet below ground level. Burwash is in an area of discontinuous permafrost.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Burwash Landing was named after Major Lachlin Taylor Burwash, a government mining recorder who was based at Silver City in 1903. In later years he explored much of Arctic Canada for the Department of the Interior.

History:

Archaeologists say that human occupation of the Kluane Lake region extends back at least 8,000 years. Archaeological evidence also indicates that an area five miles from present day Burwash, Duke Meadow, was regularly used by people at least as early as 1850.

The present Burwash site dates from 1904 when two Alsatian brothers, Louis and Eugene Jacquot, arrived from Dawson. They built a trading post on the southwest side of Kluane Lake which made a good landing spot for people prospecting and working on the northern creeks. The Jacquots also built cabins for Indian families who came regularly to trade; gradually their post became headquarters for a number of people who began to stop there three or four times a year.

Before the Alaska Highway was built, an old wagon road linked Kluane with Whitehorse. After the building of the highway, other families moved to Burwash from Snag.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 39 1985: 86 1986: 88

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	6	3	3
5 - 9	9	7	2
10 - 14	7	5	2
15 - 19	7	3	4
20 - 24	7	2	5
25 - 34	19	10	9
35 - 44	9	4	5
45 - 54	11	7	4
55 - 64	5	3	2
65+	8	2	6
Total	88	46	42

*Source: Health Care Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	55	
Indian:	20	(Kutchin Dialect)
French:	5	
German:	-	
Other:	-	

Families by Number of Persons:		**Families By Structure and Type:**	
Total Families	15	With Children Under 6 Years	-
2	5	6 - 14	5
3	-	15 - 17	-
4	-	18+	-
5	-	Families With children at Home	10
6	-	Average # children Per Family	1.93
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	10
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	5
Average # Persons Per Family	3.3	Total Primary Families	5
Total Persons in Families	50	Total Secondary Families	5
Total persons Not in Families	20		

Marital composition:

Single:	40	Widowed:	10	Separated:	5
Married:	20	Divorced:	5	Total:	70

*Source: Statistics, Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status:
unorganized community Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered entirely by Yukon Government

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name:	party:	riding:
Bill Brewster	PC	Kluane

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: Dale Kozmeniuk
Human Resources Worker: Eric Stinson

Indian band:
Name of Band: Kluane Tribal Council

Chief: Charles Eikland

Manager: Margaret Neiman

Councillors: Stan Peters
Joe Johnson
David Johnny
Louise Bouvier

Native Resource Worker: (vacant)

Property Tax Structure

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	0.95%
General	0.60%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.81%
General	0.60%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Guiding, outfitting and Band-related development and activities support the community. Eighty percent of the community's food comes from hunting and trapping. There are two placer mining operations on Burwash Creek.

Financial Services:
none; banking is done by mail through Band Office for Band members.

Renewable Resources:
Game: There are 75 traplines registered in the Haines Junction Area, of which Burwash Landing is par of. There annual harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:
none

Non-Renewable Resources:
Mines operating: none; placer leases and claims west of Burwash

Reserves: west of Burwash: Duke Property - asbestos; Wade Property - Copper and silver
north of Burwash: copper and nickel

Tourism:----------
Main attractions: Handicraft Shop, Kluane Museum of Natural History

Facilities: Burwash Landing Resort

Manufacturing:----------
Native Indian handicrafts

Labour Market:----------

	December 1986	
	male	female
# on U.I.C.:	4	3

Unions: none

Local Businesses: Burwash Landing Resort, Lhu'an Mun. Co-op Assoc.
Joe's Salvage

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Haines Junction)
634-2201 Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: transmission line from generating plant at Destruction Bay type:
Diesel transformer capacity: 700 kW (Destruction Bay)
present consumption: N/A

Rates:----------

December 1985

Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 kWh: $.267/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.242/kWh
All over 500 kWh:$.188/kWh

Water:----------
Source: Individual wells. Newly constructed wash house and community well. Also water delivery service for homes equipped with water holding tanks.

Depth of ground water: N/A

Reservoir size: N/A

Chemical analysis: Good quality of water except iron and hardness

Sanitation System:----------
Sewage:
- collection and disposal: individual septic tanks and subsurface tile fields. Also, sewage pick-up service for homes equipped with sewage holding tank.
- treatment facilities: Sewage is trucked to Destruction Bay Lagoon

Garbage:
- location of dump: site midway between Burwash and Destruction Bay
- method of collection: individual disposal

Fuel:----------
Fuel oil supply source: Hotte Service Centre, Gulf Canada Products

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating fuel (December 1985)
regular	N/A	(-30): $.473/L
unleaded	N/A	(-40): $.482/L
		(-55): $.486/L

Propane: Supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;
Wood is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------
Surfacing: Is all calcium chloride.

Highways Maintenance:----------
Spring run-off may cause some flooding and washout problems along Kluane Lake.

Location of weigh scales: Haines Junction

Public Transportation:----------

City:

taxis: none
passenger buses: none
rental agencies: none

Intercity:

passenger buses: Canadian Coachways (scheduled and charter), Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - scheduled and charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Trucking companies: none

Resupply corridors: all - weather road: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------

Airport: 2 km. west of Burwash Landing immediately adjacent to Alaska Highway.

Coordinates: 61° 22′N 139° 02′W

Elevation: 1136.49 meters (2643′)

Runways: 2600 meters x 64 (6,000′ X 150′); gravel, lighted, maintained year-round by YTG, Rotating beacon, two lighted wind socks.

Float plane facilities: Available at Kluane Lake with coordinates 61° 22′N 139° 02′W

Airport facilities:----------

Airport terminal building, Aircraft plug-ins, Aircraft/public parking, Fuel and oil available (limited supply), Weather and VHF communications (24 hours per day), Public phone, Flight service station.

Aircraft companies: Kluane Airways Ltd., Icefield Ranger Expedition

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------

Dock facilities: boat landing on Kluane Lake

Boat rentals, services: available

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------

None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:----------

None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:----------

None

Radio:----------

stations:	CBC	frequencies: 940 kHz.
	CHON FM	90.5

Television:----------

Stations: CBC Anik TV (from 1743 repeater station - YTG receiver)

Cable availability:----------

Not available

Telephone:----------

Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:----------

35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 841 Destruction Bay Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Destruction Bay channel 1 JL
Transmit frequency: 152.51 MHz.
Receive frequency: 157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Burwash Lodge or Destruction Bay Post Office
Frequency of delivery: trucked in twice a week
Postal code: Y1A 3V4

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (covered by Haines Junction: 1 corporal, 2 constables)

Equipment:
2 vehicles; 2 snowmachines; 2 boats

Patrol areas:
Haines Junction, Destruction Bay, Burwash Landing, Beaver Creek, Alaska Highway North

Fire:
Chief: O. Wirth

Personnel - volunteer: 6

Vehicles and equipment:
One tanker truck and portable pump.

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; well and two 2,273 litre tanks in fire hall

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1979 - 81: not available
1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Homes: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Haines Junction statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Station 841-5401

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: visiting part-time nurse from Destruction Bay medical clinic: Destruction Bay Health Centre, Whitehorse Medical Centre

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse, three or four times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Available at Destruction Bay; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services
Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse
Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Eric Stinson
Box 5445
Haines Junction
634-2203

Area: Haines Junction, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Burwash Landing, North Alaska Highway

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Barbara Hume, Josephine Sias, Frances Woolsey. All these J.P.'s are located in Haines Junction.

Coroners: Dr. James Clark, Simon Mason-Wood. The coroners are also located in Haines Junction.

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held in Haines Junction four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Destruction Bay.

Grades: K to 8

Principal: Evelyn Kosterchuk

Student Enrollment: 6

Person years of instruction: 1.1

Specialists and special educational programs:
A remedial tutor is present for those in need.

Research Facilities:
Library: Burwash Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

ACCOMMODATION OF INDIVIDUALS

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	20	5	25
Total Multiple Dwellings	-	-	5
Single detached	15	5	25
House Attached to Non-res Bldg.	5	-	5
Total Movable Dwellings	5	-	-

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals because of random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:----------
Zoning and property use:

commercial	3
institutional	6
residential single	1
residential multiple	3
residential other	9

Real Estate Transactions:----------

1982	number: 2	cost:	$560,000
1983	-		-
As of March 1986	0		0

Hotels:----------
Burwash Landing Resort

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:----------
No playgrounds

Sports:----------
Skating, outdoor recreation programs; Community Hall, outdoor skating rink, Kluane Lake Athletic Association, Kluane Historical Society

Social/Cultural:----------
Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: Kluane Museum of Natural History

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:----------

denominations:	For information, contact:
Our Lady of the Holy Rosary RC Church	Jeff and Anne Kelling

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------
None

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------
Kluane Tribal Brotherhood, Kluane Community Development and Historical Society

CARCROSS

CARCROSS

LOCATION

Coordinates:

60° 10′N 134° 42′W

Area:

not available for unorganized community

Elevation:

(2,175 feet), 660 meters

Distance from capital:

74.4 km. south of Whitehorse
62 km. by air

Region:

Southern Yukon

Geographical features:

Carcross is located on the northeastern shore of Bennett Lake. On its eastern side is Nares Lake. Carcross, situated at the junction of four valleys, is close to the Yukon/British Columbia border.

Site description:

km. 106 on the Klondike Highway; 50 km. south of the Alaska Highway with access from km. 1392.5 and km. 1454.8; Carcross is the closest Yukon town to the Fraser border crossing into Alaska.

The main body of Carcross lies north of the narrows, about ten feet above water level, on a flood plain that extends northwards. Part of the mile - wide plain is covered by undulating sand dunes.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

poplar, with white spruce, lodgepole pine; some barren patches: small desert area 5 km. north of Carcross; Boreal Forest Region.

Soil:

eutric brunisol - dominantly rockland with sandy soils prevailing

Geology:

formations date from triassic and upper cretaceous period (Mesozoic Age: two hundred to one hundred million years ago); area is rich in gold, silver, lead and zinc.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -15.7°C	July	- mean high: 19.6°C
	- mean low -24.4°C		- mean low: 6.4°C
	- average: -20.1°C		- average: 13.0°C

Extreme record high: 31.7°C Date: June 1936
low: -55.0°C Date: Dec. 1917

Yearly average temperature: -0.7°C

Precipitation:

annual total:	218.9 mm.	driest month:	April
annual rainfall:	113.5 mm.	wettest month:	August
annual snowfall:	105.4 cm.		

average days of precipitation per year: 65

Prevailing winds:

direction: no data available estimated to be south and/or east at approximately 15 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.0 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 58

average date of last spring frost: June 19

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 17

Unusual weather conditions:

One of the most unusual areas in southern Yukon is the Carcross Desert. It is subject to strong south winds off Bennett Lake and east winds off Nares Lake.

There is no permafrost encountered in the vicinity of Carcross community.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Carcross was formerly known as Caribou Crossing because of the herds of caribou that migrated across the narrows between Bennett and Nares Lakes. In 1903 Bishop Bompas petitioned the Dominion government to change the name of the community to Carcross because of the confusion in mail services due to the duplication of names in Alaska and B.C. as well as in the Klondike. The post office made the change official the following year but the bishop had to fight longer with the WP & YR, which retained the original name of the station until 1916.

History:

The original inhabitants of this area were the Tagish speaking Indians who traded actively with the coastal Tlingits. During the nineteenth century, the Tagish people began to adopt the language and customs of the Tlingit.

Due to its location on one of the major routes to the Klondike gold fields, Carcross became a stopping place for travellers after their long journey up Bennett Lake.

In 1900 the last spike of the White Pass & Yukon Route railway was driven in at Carcross. An Anglican residential school was established here by Bishop Bompas in 1901. Choutla School was attended by Indian children from all over the Yukon. It burned down in 1938, was rebuilt and continued to operate until the 1960's. In 1972 it was reopened as the Carcross Community Education Centre, a high school offering alternative methods to students from all parts of Canada. At present, the school is again closed.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 257 1985: 297 1986: 316

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	33	16	17
5 - 9	24	9	15
10 - 14	24	14	10
15 - 19	21	7	14
20 - 24	28	14	14
25 - 34	58	28	30
35 - 44	57	30	27
45 - 54	24	16	8
55 - 64	32	21	11
65+	15	7	8
Total	316	162	154

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	180	
Indian:	20	(Native Indian Language: Tagish Dialect - Tlingit Linguistic Group)
French:	5	
German:	5	
Other:	10	

Families by Number of Persons:

Total Families	55
2	20
3	10
4	15
5	5
6	5
7	-
8+	-
Average # of Persons Per Family	3.2
Total Persons in Families	180
Total Persons Not in Families	30

Families by Structure and Type:

With Children Under 6 Years	10
6 - 14	10
15 - 17	-
18+	-
Families With Children at Home	30
Average # Children Per Family	1.54
Total Husband-Wife Families	50
Total Lone Parent Families	-
Total Primary Families	45
Total Secondary Families	5

Marital composition:

Single: 105	Widowed: 5	Separated: 5
Married: 95	Divorced: 5	Total: 215

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status:
Unorganized community Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by Yukon Government

Community Club:
Carcross Community and Curling Club

President: Doug Twigge
Secretary: Tina Devine

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Willard Phelps	PC	Hootalinqua

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: Dale Kozmeniuk
Human Resources Worker: Anne Wally

Indian band:
Name of Band: Carcross/Tagish Indian Band

Chief: Stanley James

Manager: Nina Bloton

Councillors: Paddy James
William Atlin Lawrence Dickson

Native Resource Worker: Anne Wally

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.08%
General	0.73%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.94%
General	0.73%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	145	155	145
Total income			
# reporting	140	145	140
amount	$1,974,000	$1,921,000	$2,133,000
Labour force			
# reporting	120	130	120
amount	$1,743,000	$1,666,000	$1,631,000
Employment income			
# reporting	115	115	125
amount	$1,476,000	$1,415,000	$1,651,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	-	-	-
amount	-	-	-
UIC - # reporting	50	55	35
amount	$238,000	$215,000	$79,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
An historic town on the north end of Lake Bennett. Carcross is mainly supported by tourism.

Financial Services:
None - banking done in Whitehorse

Renewable Resources:
Game: Harvest is included in the Whitehorse area statistics. There are 88 traplines registered.

Agriculture:
Mixed farming where mixed farming includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, egg production.

Forestry:
There are nine mills operating in and around the Carcross/Tagish area. When they are all in full production they employ a total of 6 full time and 10 part time staff. The total estimated production of this area is 705,000 f.b.m.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc

Mines operating: Mt. Skookum gold and silver mine in operation

South of Carcross area are many individual mineral claims

Tourism:
Cruise ships docking in Skagway offer shore excursions to Carcross for the day. This brought an estimated 12,000 visitors to Carcross in 1984. Traffic on the Chilkoot Trail is down and it is expected that suspension of railway service between Bennett and Carcross or Whitehorse is responsible.

Main attractions: Royal Mail Carriage, "Smallest Desert in the World", Bennett Lake, Carcross Cemetery, S.S. Tutshi and Visitor Reception Centre, "Duchess" locomotive, Matthew Watson General Store, White Pass and Yukon Route Last Spike, Tutshi Boat Rentals, The Waterway of '98 Lake Excursions

Facilities: Brookland's Wilderness Camp, Caribou Hotel, Johnnie Johns Fishing & Sights, Carcross Valley Services, Spirit Lake Lodge

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	33	17

Unions: none

Local Businesses:

Brookland's Wilderness Camp, Carcross/Tagish Indian Band, Charlie James Logging, Johnnie Johns Fishing & Sights (outfitters), M & A Trucking, Russvine Services (interior & finishing work, appliance, TV, radio, stereo repair), Matthew Watson General Store (food store, general merchandising), Wild & Wooly (other educational services), Yukon Expeditions & Educational Seminars, Spirit Lake Lodge (gasoline service station, campground - trailer park, restaurant unlicensed & take - out), Carcross Valley Services

Business information contact: Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:

Company: NCPC

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:

Transmission line from Whitehorse

Type: hydro transformer capacity: N/A

Present consumption: (included in Whitehorse)

Rates:

(Dec. 1985)----Residential:

Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.1420/kWh
next 300 kWh:	$.101/kWh
all over 500 kWh:	$.091/kWh

Water:

Source: community well, trucked water delivery three tines a week; some private wells

Reservoir size: There are two reservoirs; one in Fire Hall (4,546 litres) and one in the water truck garage (4,546 litres).

Chemical analysis: good quality in community well. Shallow well water is generally high in nitrates. Deep well water tends to have high concentrations of arsenic. Arsenic removal equipment installed in 1985.

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks with subsurface tile fields. Some houses dispose sewage into lake.
- treatment facilities: Lagoon established at garbage dumpsite for disposal of sewage, which is hauled from holding tanks at commercial operations

Garbage

- location of dump: .8 km. northwest of Carcross
- method of collection: private contractor and individual hauling
- frequency: weekly
- collection areas: YHC housing and Indian Band areas

Fuel:----------

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)	
Regular	$.627/L	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	$.645/L	(-40)	N/A
Supreme Unleaded	$.648/L	(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------

Surfacing: portion leading into community from highway is chip sealed; the other roads are graded gravel

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: good natural drainage

Highway Maintenance:----------

CaCl dust control and water truck; Skagway Road is open to year round traffic so that ore from the Curragh Resources Mine can be shipped via ocean freightliners from Skagway.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:----------

City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - Schedule & charter), Alaska Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)
- trucking companies: M & A Trucking

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Klondike Highway connecting Whitehorse, Carcross and Skagway;

Air Facilities and Transport:----------

Airport: Approximately 1/2 mile NE of carcross.

Coordinates: 60° 11´N 134°42´W

Elevation: 929.23meters (2161´)

Runways: 1200 meters x 60 (2800´ X 135´), unlighted, gravel; maintained all year by YTG

Airport facilities:----------

At Carcross Airport there is limited parking, limited fuel, a wind sock, no flight service or CARS and a public phone available at motel/cafe.

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------

Dock facilities: White Pass dock at station

Loading ramp north of new bridge

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------

White Pass and Yukon Route (currently closed)

Station: Carcross - Nares Narrows

Customs and Clearance Agencies:

Borders: Canada Customs Port of Entry at Fraser, B.C., approximately 60 km. south of Carcross

Hours: 24 hours a day, year round

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:

None

Radio:

Stations:		Frequencies:
CBC		570 kHz.
CKRW		600 kHz.
CHON	FM	90.5

Television:

Stations: CBC Anik TV (CH. 13) repeater station

Channels: H.B.O. - Showtime via Indian Band rebroadcaster

Cable availability:

There is no cable availability in Carcross at this time. The Cancom package has been applied for.

Telephone:

Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:

35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:

Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 821 Carcross Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel:	Carcross channel 10 JS	Tagish channel 1 JL
Transmit frequency:	152.78 MHz.	152.51 MHz.
Receive frequency:	158.04 MHz.	157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:

Station: Post Office near train bridge.

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1BO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:

members: one corporal; one constable

Equipment:

One vehicle; one lake boat; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:

Carcross, Klondike Highway to Alaska Highway Junction, Tagish Road

Fire:

Chief: Dan Kemble

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:

2273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2273 litre tank; 4,546 litre tanker c/w 568 litre per minute pump; 727 litre per minute portable pump; 38 mm. and 63 mm. fire hoses; ladders; breathing apparatus;

Alarm systems:

Siren with pull stations, local phones

Hydrant systems:----------
None; water is supplied from 4546 litre water tank and 568 litre per minute pump at Fire Hall, lake where hole is kept open in winter, and wells

Inspections, first aid courses:----------
Inspections are regularly carried out by the Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG) and courses in St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. are regularly conducted

Record of fires and $ lost:----------
1970 - 1981: 14 fires
$21,433 total fire loss
$7.90 average Per Capita loss

1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:----------
$50,000 home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:----------

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	0	0	-
Assaults	10	19	+90%
Other sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	10	19	+90%

NUMBER OF OFFENCES CON'T.

Break & Enter	30	11	-63%
Theft, motor vehicle	0	1	undefined
Theft Over $1000	9	18	+100%
Theft Under $1000	24	16	-33%
Possession of stolen goods	5	5	-
Frauds	3	3	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	71	54	-24%
Drug Offences	2	13	+550%
Traffic: Collisions	26	24	-7.6%
Driving > than 80 mg. alcohol	1	7	+600%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:----------
Health Station 821-4581

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: There is one full time nurse operating a Nursing Station in Carcross.

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:----------
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:----------
Ambulance station in community with trained volunteers.
Co-ordinator: Daphne Mennell

(An agreement has been reached with the City of Skagway to ensure complete coverage of the Klondike Highway between Whitehorse and Skagway).

Medically necessary travel is paid for by government

Insurance:----------
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services
Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:----------
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:----------
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander Mcdonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:----------
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: vacant Area: Swift River
Carcross

Alcohol and Drug Services:----------
One Community Addiction Worker in Carcross: Geraldine James

Rehabilitation services for Disabled:----------
Job training and counselling available in Whitehorse

Court Services:----------
Justice of the Peace: Stan Tooley Coroner: Muriel Dobson
Muriel Dobson
John Pringle

Court Facilities:----------
Circuit Court held four times a year in the Community Hall

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:----------
Carcross School

Grades: K to 9

Principal: Sandra Gabb

Student Enrollment: 57

Person years of instruction: 4.55

Specialists and special educational programs:----------
No remedial tutor or kindergarten instructor.

College:----------
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of Yukon College) in Carcross for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:----------
Library: Carcross Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

ACCOMMODATION OF INDIVIDUALS

(Census '81)	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	30	35	65
Single detached	25	30	55
Mobile homes	5	-	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use 1985:

connercial:	13
industrial:	4
institutional:	17
open space:	8
park recreational:	18
recreational cottage:	7
residential single:	131
residential multiple:	2
residential other:	40
tourist connercial:	1

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number:	11	value:	$229,425
1983		26		$518,995
(March) 1986		2		$12,868

Hotels:

Caribou Hotel, Carcross Valley Services

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:

Gymnasium program, youth dances, Community Hall curling rink (natural ice), portable pool (summer only), Band Recreation Centre, school gym, ski trails, Carcross Community and Curling Club

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: movies in Community Hall every Friday

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: concerts organized by Yukon Arts Council

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: playschool

Churches:

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
St. Savior's Anglican (Episcopal) Church	-
Bahai's	-
Roman Catholic Church	Father Plain (Atlin)

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

Carcross - Atlin Mail Run: late March

Heritage centres and other organizations

Carcross Cultural Research and Revival, Carcross Tlingit Society, Tagish Indian Band, Carcross Library Association, Carcross Ski Club, Carcross Recreation Board

CARMACKS

CARMACKS

LOCATION

Coordinates:

62° 05´N 136°17´W

Area:

31.1 km.² (L.I.D.)

Elevation:

(1,770 feet), 525 meters

Distance from capital:

180 km. N of Whitehorse
162 km. by air

Region:

Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Carmacks is located on both banks of the Yukon River at its junction with the Nordenskiold River. It lies within the Yukon Interior Plateau.

Site description:

km. 357 on the Klondike Highway; Carmacks is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Campbell Highways. The Indian Village lies within a pronounced meander of the Yukon River, while the remainder of the community lies across the Yukon River on a gravel terrace about 4 metres above river level.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Poplar (quaking aspen and black cottonwood), white birch, white spruce, lodgepole pine, alpine fir, dwarf and large willows; some barren patches; Boreal Forest Region.

Soil:

Eutric brunisol; some rocky and stony phases, generally silty soil and gravel; there is a pronounced layer of recent white volcanic ash which is widespread throughout southern and central Yukon.

Geology:

Part of the Omenica Crystalline Belt; formations date from Mesozoic Age (two hundred million years ago)

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January - mean high:	-24.3°C	July - mean high:	22.0°C
- mean low	-33.8°C	- mean low:	7.2°C
- average:	-29.1°C	- average:	14.6°C

Extreme record high: 35.0°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -58.9°C Date: Jan. 19, 1952

Yearly average temperature: -3.8°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	269.7 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	176.6 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	93.1 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 95

Prevailing winds:

Direction: no recorded data velocity: estimated to be west at 5km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.7 hours December 21: 5.0 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 74

average date of last spring frost: June 6

average date of first fall frost: Aug.20

Unusual weather conditions:

There is no permafrost in the community although scattered permafrost may be encountered in surrounding areas. Some pingos exist to the north of Carmacks.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Carmacks takes its name from the man whose gold discovery started the Klondike gold rush. The settlement originated as Tantalus Police Station. After George Washington Carmack built a road house it became known as "Carmack Road House", and later simply "Carmack's". Carmack also discovered coal near this site in 1893.

History:

Before the Klondike gold rush, Carmacks was an Indian camp situated on one of several trading routes used to connect the coastal Chilkats with the interior Athapaskans. In the early years, Carmacks provided roadhouse facilities for the Dalton Trail and the Whitehorse-Dawson winter road, as well as service for the river steamers. The area also housed a fox farm and Tantalus Coal Mine (on the south bank of the river) which operated from 1905 to 1922. Tantalus Butte Mine (on the north bank of the river) operated from 1923 to 1938, and 1947 to 1981. From 1969 to 1981 it supplied coal for the Cyprus Anvil Mine.

Completion of the highway from Whitehorse to Mayo in 1950 turned Carmacks into a service centre for road traffic. Large numbers of Indians moved into the town from river settlements, especially Little Salmon, when river traffic ceased. Carmacks survived while other river ports died, because of its strategic location on the Klondike Highway. The Campbell Highway was completed in 1969.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 373 1985: 413 1986: 414

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male:	Female:
0-4:	37	17	20
5-9:	49	25	24
10-14:	37	15	22
15-19:	35	17	18
20-24:	38	18	20
25-34:	89	45	44
35-44:	41	25	16
45-54:	37	21	16
55-64:	27	16	11
65+:	24	17	7
TOTAL:	414	216	198

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	205	
Indian:	-	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin and
French:	5	Northern Tutchone Dialects -
German:	-	Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
Other:	40	

Families by Number of Persons:		Families By Structure and Type:	
Total Families	55	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	20	6 - 14	10
3	10	15 - 17	5
4	15	18+	10
5	10	Families With Children at Home	50
6	-	Average # Children Per Family	1.93
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	45
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	15
Average # Persons Per Family	3.7	Total Primary Families	55
Total Persons in Families	215	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	35		

Marital composition:

Single:	140	Widowed:	5	Separated:	0
Married:	100	Divorced:	5	Total:	256

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.

*Note: Figures may not sum to total due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	170
British	50
French	5
Other	110
Multiple Origins	85

RELIGION

Catholic	50
Protestant	170
United Church	15
Anglican	80
Eastern Orthodox	-
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	30
Eastern Non-Christian	-
Other	-

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	45
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	45
with secondary certificate	15
Trades Certificate or Diploma	5
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	10
- without cert.	25
University - without degree	10
- with degree	5

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	165
Attending School Full-Time	10
Not Attending School Full-Time	155

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	225
Non-Movers	95
Movers	130
Non-Migrants	55
Migrants	75
Total In-Migrants	75
From Same Province	45
From Different Province	30
From Outside Canada	5
Total Out-Migrants	70
To Same Province	50
To Different Province	25
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	235
Born in Province of Residence	150
Born Outside Canada	20
United States	5
Other America	-
United Kingdom	5
Other European	10
Asia	-

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	5
1945 - 1964	15
1965 - 1978	5
1979 - 1981	-

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	5
5 - 19 Years	-
20 Years and Over	15

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years + With Income	85
Under $2,000	10
2,000 - 3,999	15
4,000 - 5,999	5
6,000 - 9,999	10
10,000 - 14,999	15
15,000 - 19,999	5
20,000 - 24,999	5
25,000 and Over	25
Average Income	17,121
Median Income	13,249
Total Income - Females 15 Years + With Income	55
Under $1,000	5
$1,000 - 1,999	5
2,000 - 2,999	5
3,000 - 3,999	5
4,000 - 5,999	10
6,000 - 7,999	5
8,000 - 9,999	-
10,000 - 14,999	5
15,000 and Over	15
Average Income	8,893
Median Income	4,937

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	70
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	65
Managerial, admin. and related	5
Teaching and Related	-
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	-
Clerical and Related	-
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	5
Primary Occupations	15
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	5
Construction Trades Occupations	20
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	-
Other	10
Females - Total Labour Force	35
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	40
Managerial, Admin. and Related	5
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	5
Clerical and Related	5
Sales Occupations	-
Service Occupations	10
Primary Occupations	5
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	-

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	105
Industry - Not Applicable	5
All Industries	100
Primary Industries	20
Manufacturing Industries	-
Construction Industry	10
Transportation, Communication and Other	15
Trade	10
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	-
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	30
Public Admin and Defense	20

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	65
Paid Workers	55
Self-Employed	10
Females - All Classes of Worker	35
Paid Workers	40
Self-Employed	-

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	90
In Labour Force	70
Employed	60
Unemployed	10
Not in Labour Force	20
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	77.8
15 - 24 Years	75.0
25 Years and Over	76.9
Married (Excluding Separated)	80.0
Unemployment Rate	14.3
15 - 24 Years	-
25 Years and Over	10.0
Females - Population 15 Years and Over	80
In Labour Force	35
Employed	35
Unemployed	-
Not in labour Force	40
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	43.8
15 - 24 Years	50.0
25 Years and Over	54.5
Married (Excluding Separated)	50.0
Unemployment Rate	-
15 - 24 Years	50.0
25 Years and Over	-

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	80
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	4.6
Period of Construction - Before 1946	10
- 1946 - 1960	5
- 1961 - 1970	20
- 1071 - 1981	45
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	55
- More Than One Bathroom	5
- Central Heating	50
- Minor Repairs Needed	10
- Major Repairs Needed	5
Average Value of Dwelling	46,605

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.7
Median Length of Occupancy	3
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	225
Gross Rent ¦ 25% of Household Income	5
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	195
Owner's Major Payments ¦ 25% of Household Income	5

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status:
Carmacks is incorporated as the Village of Carmacks.

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council.

Municipal Government:

Mayor:	Luke Lacasse	
Councillors:	Shirly Belmore	Ernest Carriere
	Heather Seanlon	Marlene Cochrane
Clerk/Treasurer	Charlotte Barker	

Community Club:

Carmacks Community Club

President:	Deborah Edwards
Secretary:	Bonnie Cooper

Member of Legislative Assembly:

name	party:	riding:
Danny Joe	NDP	Tatchun

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor:	L.M. Fisher
Human Resources Worker:	Peter Nemeth

Indian band:

Name of Band: Little Salmon/Carmacks Indian Band

Chief:	Clyde Blackjack	
Manager:	Happy Skookum	
Councillors:	Ken Roberts	Terry Billy
	Sarah Coles	Eddie Skookum

Native Resource Worker: Shirley Bellmore

Revenue and Expenditure:

The total operations and maintenance budget for Carmacks is: N/A

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	0.85%
General	0.50%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.71%
General	0.50%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
# tax filers	200	180	170
Total income			
# reporting	190	170	165
amount	$2,032,000	$1,972,000	$2,122,000
Labour force			
# reporting	165	145	140
amount	$1,856,000	$1,645,000	$1,745,000
Employment income			
# reporting	165	140	140
amount	$1,770,000	$1,528,000	$1,685,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	-	-	-
amount	-	-	-
UIC - # reporting	45	50	35
amount	$147,000	$146,000	$84,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Carmacks is primarily a service centre for highway traffic due to its strategic location at the junction of two main highways. It is also a service and supply centre for mineral exploration and placer mining in the Dawson Range.

Financial Services:

Banks:	hours:
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (at Roxy's Trading Post)	- Oct. to May: 12 - 3 every 2nd Thurs. - June to Sept.: 12 - 3 every Thursday

Renewable Resources:
Game: The Carmacks traplines are included in the Whitehorse area. There are 88 traplines registered in the Whitehorse area. The annual harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:
Mixed farming - where mixed farming includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: coal

Mines: Tantalus Butte Coal Mine (currently closed); placer leases and claims west in the Dawson Range

Reserves: coal present in immediate vicinity; gold, silver, copper and molybdenum prospects in Dawson Range to the west

Tourism:
Main attractions: Five Finger Rapids Viewpoint, Tantalus Butte Coal Mine, Tatchun Creek Public Campground (pike, lake trout, grayling and whitefish), Carmacks Public Campground, Native Craft Centre

Facilities: Carmacks Hotel (gas station, general store, restaurant, tavern), Don Marino (outfitter), Sunset Motel, Roxy's Trading Post, Sunrise Service Centre

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	30	6

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Brendene's (take-out food), Carmacks Industries (services to mining, equipment rental, welding), Carmacks Native Craft Centre, Carmacks Hotel (gas station, general store, restaurant, bar), Carmacks Indian Band, Coles Contracting and sales, (services to mining, equipment rental), J-Nor Enterprises Ltd. (services to mining, other site work, machinery/equipment rental), Nor-Gold Placers Ltd., Roxy Trading Post Ltd. (food store, general store, gift store), Sunset Motel, Carlene's (equipment rental with operator, excavating, grading, services to dwellings, buildings, other truck transport), Sunrise Service Center (gas service station), Barker and Co. Ent.

Business information contact: Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Company: NCPC

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:

Transmission line from Whitehorse

Auxiliary diesel generator at Carmacks

Type: hydro transformer capacity: 350kW

Rates:

(Dec. 1985) Residential:

Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 kWh: $.142/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.101/kwh
All over 500 kWh: $.091/kWh

Water:

Source: Individual property wells. Native village has reservoir (6700 litres) and trucked water delivery.

Depth to ground water: 3.5 to 5 meters

Chemical analysis: good quality

Sanitation System:

Sewage - collection and disposal: Native Village has outdoor privies. Piped sewage system to the majority of residents.
- treatment facilities: small extended aeration plant, with disposal to the Yukon River: and ground disposal

Garbage - location of dump: off Klondike Highway on south side of community
- method of collection: self haul
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill

Fuel:

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)	
Regular	$.599/L	(-30)	$.467/L
Unleaded	$.639/L	(-40)	$.476/L
Supreme Unleaded	$.665/L	(-55)	$.480/L

Propane

Supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: all gravel roads; no pavement in community

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: good natural drainage to the river

Highway Maintenance:

Water truck is used on Campbell Highway.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:

City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - Schedule & charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors
- all-weather roads: Klondike and Campbell Highways

Air Facilities and Transport:
Airport: Approximately 3.5 nautical miles NE of Carmacks.

Coordinates: 62° 07′N 136° 11′W

Elevation: 761.1 meters (1770′)

Runways: 815 meters x 51 (5200′ X 120′); unlighted, gravel, maintained all year by YTG. The runway is marked by red/white cones and the airport is equipped with a windsock.

Airport facilities:
Carmacks airport has very limited facilities: No flight service or CARS, No NDB NAV AID, No phone at airport, Forestry Fire Fighting Base, Limited fuel.

Aircraft companies: Trans North Turbo Air

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: Yukon River - private docks

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services. none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: CBC frequencies: 990 kHz.
CHON FM 90.5

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV (CH.13) via earth station; YTG receiver

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 863 Carmacks Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel:	Carmacks channel 5 YJ	Minto channel 1 JL
Transmit frequency:	152.63 MHz.	152.51 MHz.
Receive frequency:	157.789 MHz.	157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Roxy Trading Post

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1C0

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:

members: one corporal one constable
one Indian special constable

Equipment:

Two vehicle; one boat; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:

Carmacks, Campbell and Klondike Highway Junction

Fire:

Chief: G. Wheeler

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:

One 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 4,546 litre tank, 727 litre per minute portable pump, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus;

Alarm systems:

Conference phones, sirens and two pull stations

Hydrant systems:

None; water available from 4,546 litre tank in Fire Hall, 6,700 litre tank in Indian village washhouse, Yukon River

Inspections, first aid courses:

Inspections regularly carried out by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John's Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly offered

Record of fires and $ lost:

1970 - 1981: 13 fires
$125,039 total fire loss
$32.66 average Per Capita loss

1981: one fire
$45,000 loss

Insurance classification of community:

$50,000 home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	0	0	-
Assaults	32	31	-3.1%
Other sexual offences	0	1	+100%
Robbery	1	0	-100%
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	33	32	-3%
Break & Enter	30	16	-46.0%
Theft, motor vehicle	6	2	-66.6%
Theft Over $1000	16	4	-75%
Theft Under $1000	16	9	-43.8%
Possession of stolen goods	1	1	-
Frauds	2	11	+450%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	71	43	-39.4%
Drug Offences	2	0	-200%
Traffic: Collisions	41	26	-36.6%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	5	4	-20%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Centre 863-5501

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: There are 2 full time nurses in Carmacks

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse, 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Whitehorse, Northern Lights Optical Group

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Peter Nemeth
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
667-5697

Area: Carmacks - Klondike Highway area

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker available in Carmacks: Shirley Bellmore

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Dean Cameron
Coroner: Dean Cameron

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Tantalus School

Grades: K to 12

Principal: Ken Agar

Student Enrollment: 109

Person years of instruction: 6.1

Specialists and special educational programs:
The Village of Carmacks has a kindergarten instructor and a remedial tutor.

Colleges, Universities:

There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of Yukon College) in Carmacks for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:

Library: Carmacks Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	80	45	35
Total Multiple Dwellings	-	5	5
Single Detached	50	35	20
House Attached to a Non-Res Bldg.	5	-	5
Total Movable Dwellings	20	5	15
Mobiles	20	5	10

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use: 1986

commercial:	10
industrial:	20
institutional:	14
open space:	7
recreational cottage:	3
single residential:	77
multi residential:	59

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 8	value:	$110,975
1983	7		$275,810
(March) 1986	1		$4,261

Hotels:

Carmacks Hotel, Sunset Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:

Baseball, Boxing Club, billiards, floor hockey, curling, hockey, dog mushers; Community Club, Band Hall, curling rink (natural ice), pool (summer only), outdoor skating rink, Carmacks Recreation Society, Water Sports Association

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: concerts organized by Yukon Arts Council.

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
Anglican Church	(vacant)
St. Jude's Roman Catholic Mission	Father Charles De Campigneulles
Carmacks Gospel Chapel	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

March 14 - 15: Carmacks Winterlude

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------
None

DAWSON CITY

DAWSON

LOCATION

Coordinates:

64° 04´N 139° 26´W

Area:

2.07 km.² (city)

Elevation:

(1,050 feet), 320 meters

Distance from capital:

536 km.NW of Whitehorse
425 km. by air

Region:

West Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Dawson City is located at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers, surrounded by a plethora of creeks. It is in a valley of the Tintina Trench, between the Ogilvie Mountains and the Dawson Mountain Range.

Site description:

km. 718 on Klondike Highway; Dawson City is 265.5 km. south of the Arctic Circle. It is the nearest Yukon town to Little Gold Canada Customs Port of Entry, approximately 100 km. west at the Alaska boundary.

Dawson City is situated on the diked plateau of the east bank of the Yukon River, north of its junction with the Klondike River. Behind the townsite, to the east and north, the land rises steeply several hundred feet to the Yukon Plateau. From the south, the townsite is limited by the Klondike River.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White spruce, lodgepole pine, poplar, aspen, sedges, bluegrass, Arctic bell heather; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: presence of lime carbonate; some rocky and stony phases

Geology:

Dawson lies on the south side of Tintina Trench: gneiss and schist derived from sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Proterozoic Age (2 billion years ago); North of the Trench: non-marine sedimentary rocks from the Cenozoic Age (50 million years ago); mineral-rich areas to the south; Yukon Crystalline Platform

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -27.5°C	July	- mean high: 22.2°C
	- mean low -34.7°C		- mean low: 8.9°C
	- average: -31.1°C		- average: 15.6°C

Extreme record high: 35.0°C Date: June 18, 1950
low: -58.3°C Date: Feb. 3, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -5.0°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	314.5 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	182.7 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	151.8 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 120

Prevailing winds:

Direction: southwest velocity: 6.5 km./hr. at Airport

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.9 hours December 21: 3.8 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 91

average date of last spring frost: May 28

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 28

Unusual weather conditions:

Prolonged mid - winter cold spells accompanied by low visibilities in ice fog.

Dawson City is in an area of widespread permafrost. The townsite is situated on a gravel terrace, predominantly frozen, which is overlain by 2 to 6 meters of soil. In the south end of the City near the bank of the Klondike River, the soil is a non-frost susceptible sand, covering unfrozen gravel. In the rest of the city, the permafrost base is continuous and the overlying soil is silt and peat with frequent ice lenses. The depth of the permafrost in the north part of the city varies from 1 to 3 meters with an average of 2 meters.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The town was named after George Mercer Dawson, a Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, who explored the region in 1887. He was an authority on ethnology, archeology and botany as well as geology.

History:

Gold discoveries in 1896 turned the Indian summer fish camp at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers into the "Paris of the North". The Indians moved downstream to an area called Moosehide. The original townsite was staked out by Joe Ladue.

By 1898, Dawson was the largest Canadian city west of Winnipeg (40,000 people) with telephone service, running water and steam heat.

During 1899 the stampede for gold came to an end, and 8,000 people left Dawson that summer. In 1902 Dawson was officially incorporated as a city.

Major mining operations took over most of the Klondike gold beds in the years following but production declined after an all-time high in 1911. Higher gold prices caused a minor boom in the 1930's but the last dredge was shut down in 1965. The Yukon's economic centre shifted to Whitehorse which became the capital in 1953.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 1,323 1985: 1,532 1986: 1,552

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX: (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0-4:	168	96	72
5-9:	110	64	46
10-14:	96	48	48
15-19:	91	48	43
20-24:	128	62	66
25-34:	412	215	197
35-44:	268	160	108
45-54:	135	85	50
55-64:	85	53	32
65+:	59	33	26
Total:	1,552	864	688

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	630	
Indian:	5	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect
French:	20	- Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	20	
Other:	35	

Families By # of Persons:		Families By Structure and Type:	
Total Families	160	With Children Under 6 Years	30
2	65	6 - 14	25
3	30	15 - 17	5
4	40	18+	15
5	15	Families With Children at Home	110
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	2.88
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	140
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	25
Average # Persons Per Family	3.3	Total Primary Families	145
Total Persons in Families	530	Total Secondary Families	15
Total Persons Not in Families	145		

Marital composition:

Single:	345	Widowed:	25	Separated:	25
Married:	285	Divorced:	10	Total:	695

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	585
British	275
French	20
Other	285
Multiple Origins	115

RELIGION

Catholic	145
Protestant	445
United Church	60
Anglican	310
Eastern Orthodox	-
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	105
Eastern Non-Christian	5
Other	-

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	100
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	140
with secondary certificate	50
Trades Certificate or Diploma	15
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	25
- without cert.	95
University - without degree	70
- with degree	35

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	530
Attending School Full-Time	40
Not Attending School Full-Time	450

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	645
Non-Movers	235
Movers	410
Non-Migrants	190
Migrants	215
Total In-Migrants	200
From Same Province	60
From Different Province	140
From Outside Canada	15
Total Out-Migrants	360
To Same Province	185
To Different Province	170
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-160

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	615
Born in Province of Residence	315
Born Outside Canada	85
United States	15
Other America	-
United Kingdom	15
Other European	45
Asia	-

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	15
1945 - 1964	40
1965 - 1978	15
1979 - 1981	5

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	15
5 - 19 Years	20
20 Years and Over	50

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	250
Under $2,000	10
2,000 - 3,999	15
4,000 - 5,999	25
6,000 - 9,999	30
10,000 - 14,999	25
15,000 - 19,999	35
20,000 - 24,999	30
25,000 and Over	80
Average Income	18,743
Median Income	17,199
Total Income - Females 15 Years +	220
Under $1,000	10
$1,000 - 1,999	20
2,000 - 2,999	10
3,000 - 3,999	10
4,000 - 5,999	40
6,000 - 7,999	20
8,000 - 9,999	10
10,000 - 14,999	35
15,000 and Over	55
Average Income	10,148
Median Income	7,082

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	220
Occupation - Not Applicable	5
All Occupations	215
Managerial, admin. and related	25
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	15
Clerical and Related	5
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	20
Primary Occupations	40
Processing Occupations	5
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	15
Construction Trades Occupations	40
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	15
Other	20
Females - Total Labour Force	165
Occupation - Not Applicable	5
All Occupations	165
Managerial, Admin. and Related	10
Teaching and Related	10
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	15
Clerical and Related	60
Sales Occupations	10
Service Occupations	40
Primary Occupations	5
Processing Occupations	5
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	5

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	385
Industry - Not Applicable	5
All Industries	380
Primary Industries	55
Manufacturing Industries	5
Construction Industry	25
Transportation, Communication and Other	45
Trade	35
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	115
Public Admin and Defense	95

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	220
Paid Workers	195
Self-Employed	25
Females - All Classes of Worker	165
Paid Workers	155
Self-Employed	10

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-MALES

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	275
In Labour Force	225
Employed	210
Unemployed	15
Not in Labour Force	55
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	10
Participation Rate	81.8
15 - 24 Years	69.2
25 Years and Over	83.3
Married (Excluding Separated)	89.7
Unemployment Rate	6.7
15 - 24 Years	11.1
25 Years and Over	5.7

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-FEMALES

Females - Population 15 Years and Over	255
In Labour Force	105
Employed	155
Unemployed	10
Not in labour Force	90
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	30
Participation Rate	64.7
15 - 24 Years	71.4
25 Years and Over	62.2
Married (Excluding Separated)	60.7
Unemployment Rate	6.1
15 - 24 Years	-
25 Years and Over	4.3

OCCUPIE' PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	204
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	4.8
Period of Construction - Before 1946	80
- 1946 - 1960	15
- 1961 - 1970	40
- 1071 - 1981	110
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	190
- More Than One Bathroom	30
- Central Heating	170
- Minor Repairs Needed	60
- Major Repairs Needed	50
Average Value of Dwelling	42,845

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.6
Median Length of Occupancy	3
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	269
Gross Rent) 25% of Household Income	10
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	359
Owner's Major Payments) 25% of Household Income	10

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: city Date incorporated: 1902

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council.

Municipal Government:

Mayor: Peter Jenkins

Councillors: Helmut Schoener, Bob Koteff, John Van Every, Bill Bowie

Manager: Peter Dunbar

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Art Webster	NDP	Klondike

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: Roger Graham
Human Resources Worker: Jane Olynyk

Indian band:

Name of Band: Dawson Indian Band

Chief: Hilda Pohlman

Manager: Karen Mason

Councillors: Ronald Johnson, George Mason, Nancy Taylor, Jackie Worrell

Native Resource Worker: Peter Henry

Revenue and Expenditure:

Total Operation and Maintenance budget for the Town of Dawson City is: N/A

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986) PRELIMINARY
Total tax rate: commercial	1.89%
General	1.68%
School	0.21%
Total tax rate: residential	1.64%
General	1.29%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: institutional	1.94%
General	1.73%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
# tax filers	780	745	615
Total income			
# reporting	745	705	600
amount	$11,946,000	$11,298,000	$8,764,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	705	670	565
amount	$11,070,000	$10,048,000	$7,852,000
Employment income			
# reporting	695	655	560
amount	$10,324,000	$9,510,000	$7,607,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	170	155	110
amount	$689,000	$534,000	$196,000
UIC - # reporting	235	175	115
amount	$777,000	$515,000	$267,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Dawson City is a bustling tourist centre, also supported by much placer mining activity in the surrounding area. Dawson is a service and supply centre for mineral exploration.

Financial Services:

Banks:	Hours:
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	9:30 - 3:30 Friday: 9:30 - 6:00

Renewable Resources:

Game: There are 47 traplines registered in the Dawson Area. The annual harvest includes: beaver, coyote, coloured fox, arctic fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:

Mixed gardening, landscaping, mixed farming

Forestry:

Dawson City has one mill in operation. This logging operation employs 4 full time and 1 part time staff. The estimated production of this facility is 500,000 f.b.m.

Non-Renewable Resources:

Minerals: gold, asbestos, copper, lead, silver

Mines operating: individual mineral claims

Reserves: extensive placer leases and claims

Tourism:

Dawson City visitation as recorded at nine different attractions increased slightly over 1983.

Main attractions: Palace Grand Theatre, Gaslight Follies, Midnight Dome, Diamond Tooth Gertie's Gambling Hall, No. 4 Gold Dredge, S.S. Keno, 1901 Post Office, Madame Trenblay's Store, Jack London's Cabin, Dawson City Museum, Robert Service's Cabin, Harrington's Store, Poverty Bar Placers and Claim #6 Above and #33 Below Discovery, Discovery Days in August, outhouse races, Visitors' Reception Centre

Facilities: Lucky Inn Motel, Mary's Rooms, Sheffield Dawson, Triple "J" Motel, Westminster Hotel, Whitehouse Cabins, '98 Drive-In, Downtown Hotel, Eldorado Hotel, Gold Nugget Motel, Gravel Lake Lodge, Klondike Gold Campground, Klondike River Lodge Ltd., Klondike Kate's

Manufacturing:

Han Fisheries

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	89	66

Unions:

None

Local Businesses:

Agricultural - 1
Related services to agriculture - 1
Fishing & trapping Industries - 1
Metal Mines - 11
Services to mining - 2
Clothing industries - 2
Wood products - 2
Printing, publishing and allied products - 1
Trade contracting - 4
Transport & storage industries - 2
Communication and other utilities - 1
Petrol products (wholesale) - 2
Food bev. and drugs (retail) - 2
Automotive veh. (parts sales service) - 1
General retail merchandising - 1
Retail stores (other) - 5
Machinery (equip. and supplies) - 1
Business services - 1
Local government services - 2
Educational services - 3
Health and social services -1
Accommodation services - 11
Food and beverage services - 2
Amusement and recreational services - 4
Personal and household services - 1
Membership organization - 4
Service (other) - 4

Fuel:

Fuel oil Supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation, Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)	Heating fuel (Nov. 1985)
Regular $.655/L	(-30) $.493/L
Unleaded $.662/L	(-40) $.499/L
	(-55) $.506/L

Propane Supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: Front Street is paved; other streets are gravel and are graded

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: Some areas have poor drainage during Spring breakup; watering in Summer to reduce dust

Highway Maintenance:

General highway maintenance but very little dust control.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:

City

- taxis: Airport Service from Downtown Hotel
- passenger buses: Eldorado Taxi to airport
- rental agencies: Klondike Rentals

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:

Distributor: Northern Canada Power Commission

Source:

Generating plant; type: diesel; transformer capacity: 2,000 kilowatts

Rates:

(Sept. 1986)---Residential

Customer Charge: $5.85
First 300 KWh: $.1633/kWh
All over 300 KWh: $.2175/kWh

Water:

Source: well at junction of Klondike and Yukon Rivers; piped water system owned by YTG, operated by City

Reservoir size: 900,000 litres (emergency diesel pump for water distribution and fire flows.

Chemical analysis: good quality; no coliforms; chlorination.

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- septic tank areas: none
- drain system: piped collection system
- treatment facilities: micro - screening; pumped discharge to Yukon River.

Garbage

- location of dump: site at east end of city on plateau overlooking Klondike River
- method of collection: contracted pick-up
- frequency: weekly (more frequently for businesses)

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd. (schedule & charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse; charter)

Resupply corridors:
- all weather road: Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:
Airport: 20 km. east of Dawson

Coordinates: 64° 03′N 139° 08′W

Elevation: 520.73 meters (1211′)

Runways: 1600 meters x 43 (5000′ X 100′); gravel, unlighted, maintained year-round by YTG. The runway is also equipped with VASIS and two unlighted windsocks. The runway is marked by red/white cones.

Float plane facilities: available at coordinates: 64° 04′N 139° 08′W

Airport facilities:
Dawson City Airport has the following facilities: Airport Canada customs point of entry, NDB Nav Aid 214 KHA, Aircraft/public parking, Airport terminal building, Public phone, Flight service station 24 hrs/day, Aircraft plug-ins.

Aircraft companies: Alkan Air, Top of the World Airways, Reynolds Outfitting, Air North Chartering and Training.

Charters/Helicopters: are available.

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: Yukon River summer dock

Boat rentals, services: Yukon River Tours

Ferry services: on Yukon River summer only, to provide link from Klondike Highway to "Top of the World Highway"; 24 hour service provided by YTG 1981/82: 114,444 passengers, 35,376 vehicles
Also, there is ferry service between Dawson and Eagle 5 days a week during summer months. Yukon River Cruises - M.V. Klondike

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
Borders: 96 km. west of Dawson City - Little Gold Canada Customs Port of Entry
Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. May through September

Dawson City Airport Customs Clearance: There is a customs officer available in Dawson year-round.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
Klondike Korner published every second Thursday

Radio:

Stations:			frequencies:
	CBC		560 kHz.
	CHON	FM	90.5
	CKDA	FM	106.1

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV channel 7

Cable availability:
Satellite television

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sundays
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 993 Dawson Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel:	Dawson channel 1 JL	channel 7 JS	channel 10 JK
Transmit frequency:	152.51 MHz.	152.69 MHz.	152.78 MHz.
Receive frequency:	157.77 MHz.	157.95 MHz.	158.04 MHz.

Postal Services:

Station: Federal Building Post Office

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1G0

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:

members: one sergeant four constables
one special constable

Equipment:

Four vehicles; one boat; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:

Dawson City, Dawson - Boundary Road, Dempster Highway, North Klondike Highway to Stewart crossing

Fire:

Chief: B. Whittingham

Personnel - volunteer: 20 Dawson Firefighters Association

Vehicles and equipment:

One 1980 4,773 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,727 litre tank, one 1969 2,841 litre per minute pumper c/w 5,455 litre tank, one 1976 equipment truck, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, 100 mm. hose, ladders, portable generator, floodlights, breathing apparatus, foam and hose accessories

Alarm systems:

Sirens, conference telephone

Hydrant systems:

61 fire hydrants - in-line compression units

Inspections, first aid courses:

Inspections are regularly carried out by the Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses are regularly taught

Record of fires and $ lost:

1970 - 1981: 80 fires
$785,336 total fire loss
$63.17 average Per Capita loss

1981: 13 fires
$87,175 total loss

Insurance classification of community:

$50,000 home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	0	3	undefined
Assaults	49	58	+18.4%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	1	1	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	50	62	+24%
Break & Enter	54	36	-33%
Theft, motor vehicle	11	7	-36%
Theft Over $1000	45	31	-31%
Theft Under $1000	48	51	+6.3%
Possession of stolen goods	4	13	+225%
Frauds	19	13	-31.5%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	181	151	-16.6%
Drug Offences	21	12	-43%
Traffic: Collisions	78	68	-13%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	35	17	-51%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Father Judge Memorial Hospital 993-5333

beds: 5

Doctors: There is one doctor in Dawson City

Nurses: Judge Memorial Hospital has 4 full time nurses.

Medical clinic: Community Health Centre one resident nurse

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community. Another ambulance is stationed at Eagle Plains on the Dempster Highway. Medically necessary travel paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: is available in Dawson

Optometrists: Whitehorse, Northern Lights Optical Group

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson
Macauley Lodge, Whitehorse

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Lorraine Netro Area: Dawson - Old Crow
Box 339
Dawson, Yukon 993-5543

Receiving and transition homes:
Children's Group Home 993-5496

Daycare:
Dawson Daycare Centre 993-5167

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker available: Adelaine Charlie

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: John Bilton, Viola Campbell
Coroner: Viola Campbell, Bryson A. Leary

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Robert Service School

Grades: K to 12

Principal: Robert Smith

Student Enrollment: 176

Person years of instruction: 13.5

Specialists and special educational programs:
Dawson City schooling includes a special education instructor, a kindergarten instructor and a remedial tutor.

Colleges, Universities:
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of Yukon College) available in Dawson City for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:
Library: Dawson Public Library (Branch)
Dawson Library Board

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	250	130	120
Total Multiple Dwellings	40	5	40
Double House	10	-	10
Apt. Less Than five Storeys	20	-	20
Duplex	5	-	5
Single Detached	165	95	70
House Attached to Non-Res Bldg.	5	5	-
Total Movable Dwellings	40	25	10
Mobiles	35	25	10

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and property use 1985:

commercial	197
industrial	26
institutional	19
open space	270
placer mining	1
residential single	452
residential multiple	25
residential other	48
parks recreational	1
quarry	4

Building Permits:

1985

	Number:	Value:
Residential	35	$487,000
Apartment	-	-
Institutional	17	$1,299,000
Commercial	10	$622,000
Industrial	5	$211,000
TOTAL	67	$2,619,000

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number:	137	value: $1,662,666
1983		81	$1,245,292
(March) 1986		12	$81,260

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Downtown Hotel, Eldorado Hotel, Gold Nugget Motel, Klondike River Lodge, Lucky Inn Motel, Mary's Rooms, Sheffield Dawson, Triple "J" Motel, Westminster Hotel, Whitehouse Cabins, Midnight Sun Hotel, Klondike Kate's

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

Minto Park, School Playground

Sports:

Badminton Club, Yukon Amateur Boxing Association and Boxing Club, Dawson Minor Hockey, Volleyball Club, Sunset Strip Racing Association, Radio Club, Dawson Curling Club (natural ice), Community Hall, Pioneer Hall, Pool and Wading Pool (summer only), Recreation Complex, baseball diamond

Social/Cultural:

Museums, art galleries: Old Shanty Art Gallery, Dawson City Museum

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Gaslight Follies

Community service clubs: Masons, I.O.D.E.

Social agencies: Yukon Order of Pioneers, Klondike Senior Citizens' Society, International Diners' Club, Daycare Society

Youth groups: none

Churches:

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
Pentecostal Chapel PAOC	
St. Mary's Catholic Church	Father Marcel Bobillier OMI
St. Paul's Anglican Church	Rev. Ray Fletcher
Dawson Gospel Hall	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

March: Spring Carnival
June 21: Longest Day of the Year
July 1&4: Canada Day and Independence Day
July: International Midnight Dome Race
July: Arizona Charlie Meadows' Night
July: Dawson City Music Festival
August: Discovery Days
September: Klondike International Outhouse Race

Heritage centres and other organizations:

Klondike Heritage Services, Klondike Visitors' Association, Dawson Museum and Historical Society, Dawson Music Festival Association

DESTRUCTION BAY

DESTRUCTION BAY

LOCATION

Coordinates:

61°15´N 138° 48´W

Area:

Not available for unorganized community

Elevation:

790 meters

Distance from capital:

267 km. NW of Whitehorse
206 km. by air

Region:

Southwestern Yukon

Geographical features:

Destruction Bay is on the western shore of Kluane Lake. Like Burwash Landing, it lies in the Shakwak Trench and is bounded by steep hills on the west. The community is spread out along the Alaska Highway.

Site description:

km. 1743 on the Alaska Highway; Destruction Bay is 17 km. south of Burwash Landing. The narrow lakeshore where Destruction Bay is located consists mainly of outwash from the Kluane Range. The plain on which the community lies is about 1.5 km. wide.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White spruce, birch, lodgepole pine, willows; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:

Rockland: mostly silty clay or loam depending on location with respect to the lake

Geology:

Volcanic rocks of Paleozoic Age (three hundred million years ago)

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -18.8°C	July	- mean high: 18.7°C
	- mean low: -31.7°C		- mean low: 5.6°C
	- average: -25.3°C		- average: 12.2°C

Extreme record high: 31.7°C Date: June 14, 1967
low: -55.0°C Date: Feb. 2, 1968

Yearly average temperature: -4.5°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	324.4 mm.	Driest month:	February
Annual rainfall:	196.0 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	127.7 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 104

Prevailing winds:

Direction: East Southeast Velocity: 12.1 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.5 hours December 21: 5.3 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 30

average date of last spring frost: July 1

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 1

Unusual weather conditions:

The area is subject to extremely strong southeasterly winds which can cause structural damage to buildings. The strongest reported gust of wind was 172 km./hr.

No permafrost is encountered in Destruction Bay, but it is present in surrounding areas where the vegetation has not been disturbed.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Destruction Bay was named during the construction of the Alaska Highway when a sudden storm blew down the tents of an army camp located there.

History:

Destruction Bay was first settled in 1942 by a United States Army road crew. The community virtually owes its existence to the building of the Alaska Highway.

The settlement is now a communication and transportation centre -- a telecommunications camp and highway maintenance camp are located there. In 1958 a post office was established.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 65 1985: 83 1986: 70

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX: (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	3	2	1
5 - 9	1	0	1
10 - 14	5	2	3
15 - 19	8	6	2
20 - 24	9	5	4
25 - 34	18	10	8
35 - 44	14	9	5
45 - 54	7	5	2
55 - 64	4	2	2
65+	1	1	0
Total	70	42	28

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue: (Census '81):

English:	40	
Indian:	-	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect
French:	5	- Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	-	
Other:	-	

Families By # of Persons:		**Families By Structure and Type:**	
Total Families	10	With children Under 6 Years	-
2	5	6 - 14	5
3	-	15 - 17	-
4	-	18+	-
5	-	Families With children at Home	5
6	-	Average # Children per Family	1.4
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	10
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	-
Average # Persons Per Family	3.5	Total Primary Families	10
Total Persons in Families	35	Total Secondary Families	-
Total Persons Not in Families	10		

Marital composition:

(Census 1981)

Single: 20	Widowed: 0	Separated: 0	
Married: 25	Divorced: 0	Total:	45

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals because of random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized community
Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by Yukon Government

Community Club:

Kluane Lake Athletic Association

President: Gary Van Der Veen
Secretary: Sherry Van Der Veen

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name:	party:	riding:
Bill Brewster	PC	Kluane

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor:	Dale Kozmeniuk
Human Resources Worker:	Eric Stinson
Secretary:	Jane Bastion

Indian band:
No independent Indian band located at Destruction Bay, but members belonging to Kluane Tribal Council live in this community.

Chief: Charles Eikland

band Manager: Bob Cofer

Property Tax Structure:

(1986)

Total tax rate: Residential	0.95%
General	0.60%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.81%
General	0.60%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Destruction Bay is a centre for communications and transportation on the Alaska Highway.

Financial Services:
None; banking is done by mail and telephone

Renewable Resources:
Game: Destruction Bay trapping is included in the Haines Junction trap area. There are presently 75 traplines registered in this area. The harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:
Mixed farming which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: nickel, copper, cobalt magmatic deposits

Mines operating: none in area; placer mining west of Burwash

Tourism:
Main attractions: John Drift (outfitter), Kluane River Tours

Facilities: Talbot Arms Motel

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

August 1986

	males	females
# on U.I.C.:	2	2

Seeking employment: 1 clerical, 1 managerial, 3 service, 1 other

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Glacier Air Tours, Kluane Airways Ltd., Equalogy (Scientific and Technical Services), Bayshore Motel and Esso Service, Talbot Arms Motel Ltd., Temple's Kluane Service (Tourist Courts and Cabins), Kluane Lake Tours, Ruby Range Outfitters, Kluane Lake Athletic Assoc., Kluane Community Development and Historical Society, Recreation Centre and Community Club, Wilson's Janitorial

Business information contact: - Territorial Agent (Haines Junction) 634-2201
- Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:
Generating plant - two diesel units

Type. diesel transformer capacity: 100% standby; 700 kW

Present consumption: 1,164 KWh; 377,000 litres of diesel per year

Rates:

(Dec. 1985) Residential

Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.262/kWh
Next 300 kWh:	$.237/kWh
All over 500 kWh:	$.183/kWh

Water:
Source: There is a recirculating distribution system in the east section of community and individual wells in the west section. A community well and pumphouse is maintained and operated by Yukon Government.

Reservoir size: 4,546 litre reservoir in Fire Hall

Pumping capacity: 2 wells yield 45 and 90 litres per minute

Chemical analysis: good quality except for iron and hardness

Sanitation System
Sewage
- collection and disposal: Commercial properties have their own tanks and subsurface tile fields.
- treatment facilities: sewage flows to lift station (10,000,000 litre capacity), is pumped through forcemain to aerobic lagoon. The treated effluent is then discharged into lake.

Garbage
- location of dump: 8 km. W of Destruction Bay
- method of collection: private contractor for government buildings; individual hauling

Fuel:
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.635/L	(-30) $.473/L
Unleaded	$.699/L	(-40) $.482/L
Supreme Unleaded	$.739/L	(-55) $.486/L

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:
Surfacing: gravel - graded with calcium chloride dust control

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: well drained gravel construction; negative slope to lake

Highway Maintenance:
Occasional flood problems along Kluane Lake during Spring run-off.

Location of weigh scales: Haines Junction

Public Transportation:
City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all-weather road: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:
SEE BURWASH

Airport facilities:
SEE BURWASH

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: private docks on Kluane Lake

Boat rentals services available

Ferry services: none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: CBC frequencies: 940 kHz.

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV channel 9 (repeater station YTG receiver)

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 841 Destruction Bay Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Destruction Bay channel 1 JL

Transmit frequency: 152.51 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Post Office at Community Club

Frequency of delivery: trucked in twice a week

Postal code: YOB 1HO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (covered by Haines Junction:) one corporal, two constables
one Indian special constable

Equipment:
(Haines Junction: 2 vehicles, 2 snowmachines, 2 boats)

Patrol areas:
(Haines Junction, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, Alaska Highway and Haines Road)

Fire:
Chief: H. Marshall

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1978 truck c/w 6,819 litre tank and 1,136 litre per minute pump, 727 litre per minute portable pump, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable generator and floodlights

Alarm systems:
Local phones; sirens and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; water supply comes from 4,546 litre tank in the Hall and the Kluane Lake in summer; 4546 litre reservoir

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly carried out by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly offered to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 81: data not available

1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 home: insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Haines Junction statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Centre 841-4151

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: one resident nurse

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Eric Stinson
Box 5445
Haines Junction
634-2203

Area: Haines Junction, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, North Alaska Highway, Haines Road

Manpower and Employment:
Unemployment Insurance Claims: 1 Sept. 1985

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: I.E. Wilson

Coroner: Vacant

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year at Haines Junction

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools
Kluane Lake School

Grades: K to 8

Principal: Evelyn Pasichnyk

Student Enrollment: 8

Person years of instruction: 1.1

Specialists and special educational programs:
No special education persons in Destruction Bay.

Research Facilities:
Library: Destruction Bay Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	20	5	10
Single detached	5	-	5
Double House	-	-	5
Total Movable Dwellings	10	5	-
Mobiles	5	5	-

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and property use:

commercial	8
industrial	4
institutional	5
open space	5
residential single	82
residential multiple	1
residential other	23

Real Estate Transactions:

1982 number:	3	cost: $920
1983	1	$5,870
as of March 1986	0	0

Hotels:

Talbot Arms Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

One playground at school

Sports:

Ladies Keep Fit, weight lifting, cross country skiing, curling; Kluane Lake Athletic Association, Community Hall, Curling Rink (natural ice), outdoor skating rink, baseball diamond, ski trails

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: None

Museums, art galleries: Kluane Museum of Natural History

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none; concerts organized by Yukon Arts Council.

Community service clubs: Lions Club

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:

Denominations:	Contact:
Our Lady of the Holy Rosary RC Mission (Burwash)	Jeff and Anne Kelling

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

None

Heritage centres and other organizations:

Kluane Tribal Council, Kluane Community Development and Historical Society

ELSA

ELSA

LOCATION

Coordinates:

63° 35′N 135° 29′W

Area:

not available - company owned town

Elevation:

not available

Distance from capital:

455 km. N of Whitehorse
350 km. by air

Region:

Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Elsa lies on the Yukon Interior Plateau, south of the Ogilvie and Wernecke Mountains. Nearby and to the north of Elsa is McQuesten Lake; to the south are Mount Haldane (6,032 feet), and Mount Hinton (6,755 feet).

Site description:

km. 96.9 on the Mayo Road; Elsa is situated on the slopes of the South McQuesten River Valley, near the site of Keno Hill Mines (14 km. away).

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Lodgepole pine, white spruce, alpine sedges, grasses and shrubs; Boreal Forest Region; some Tundra to the east and north

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: rocky and stony phases. Soils moderately to strongly acidic; suitable for grain growing, forage and vegetables.

Geology:

Formations date from Proterozoic Age (six hundred to two hundred million years ago).

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -21.0°C	July	- mean high: 19.4°C
	- mean low: -28.5°C		- mean low: 7.9°C
	- average: -24.8°C		- average: 13.7°C

Extreme record high: 33.9°C Date: July 12, 1975
low: -51.7°C Date: Dec. 6, 1975

Yearly average temperature: -4.2°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	436.5 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	238.9 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	197.6 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 116

Prevailing winds:

No data available

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.4 hours December 21: 4.3 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 86

average date of last spring frost: May 29

average date of first fall frost: Aug.24

Unusual weather conditions:

Due to its high elevation, the area is subject to heavy precipitation. It also has milder winter temperatures than in surrounding valleys such as the one in which Mayo lies.

Elsa is in an area of widespread permafrost but some small areas on the south slopes of the valley are free of permafrost.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The origin of the community's name is not known for certain; however there is a legend which says that a prospector in the area around 1900 named his claim after a woman in his native Sweden.

History:

There have been temporary mining camps in this area (55 miles north of Mayo) since Galena Hill silver ore was first worked here in 1914. The settlement gained importance in the 1930's when Treadwell Yukon Company removed its mill at Wernecke and placed it at Elsa in response to discovery of the Calumet mineral deposits.

Elsa had a school, a hockey rink and a Community Hall by 1938, with 186 men employed on a year-round basis. The population increased considerably when settlement of Calumet was transferred to Elsa in order to consolidate services. The mines were closed and the townsite abandoned from 1941 to 1946. The mines and town were reactivated in 1947. Today, Elsa is the main extractive area and main settlement for United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 322 1985: 373 1986: 371

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	28	17	11
5 - 9	29	12	17
10 - 14	21	11	10
15 - 19	19	10	9
20 - 24	38	25	13
25 - 34	88	49	39
35 - 44	66	37	29
45 - 54	43	30	13
55 - 64	33	29	4
65+	6	2	4
Total	371	222	149

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue: (Census '81):

English:	205
Indian:	-
French:	5
German:	40
Italian:	10
Polish:	5
Other:	70

(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)

Families by Number of Persons:		Families By Structure and Type:	
Total Families	75	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	25	6 - 14	15
3	15	15 - 17	5
4	15	18+	10
5	10	Families With Children at Home	50
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	1.36
7	-	Total Husband-wife Families	75
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	-
Average # Persons per Family	3.4	Total Primary Families	75
Total Persons in Families	255	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	25		

Marital composition: (Census '81)

Single: 160	Widowed: 0	Separated: 5
Married: 160	Divorced: 10	Total: 340

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: Hamlet Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Situated on private land and administered directly by the mining corporation, except education, police and public health services which are provided by Yukon Government

Community Club:
Elsa Recreation Association

President: Herb Davies
Acting Secretary: Barbara Riordon

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Piers McDonald	NDP	Mayo

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor:	L.M. Fisher
Human Resources Worker:	Elaine Kimball
Secretary:	Maryann Olsen

Indian band:
No local Indian band but members belonging to the Mayo Indian Band are residents of Elsa.

Chief: Robert Hager

Band Manager: Maryann Olsen

Revenue and Expenditure:
The total operations and maintenance budget for the Hamlet of Elsa is: N/A as of May 1, 1986.

Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	0.86%
General	0.51%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.72%
General	0.51%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	200	105	310
Total income			
# reporting	195	105	305
amount	$4,389,000	$2,474,000	$6,677,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	180	100	295
amount	$4,019,000	$2,295,000	$6,341,000
Employment income			
# reporting	180	95	295
amount	$3,458,000	$2,073,000	$6,341,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	-	-	-
amount	-	-	-
UIC - # reporting	30	55	35
amount	$630,000	$214,000	$79,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Elsa is a private company town serving the nearby silver-lead-zinc mines of United Keno Hill Mines. Municipal services are provided by the company.

Financial Services:
Banks: none

Renewable Resources:
Game: Elsa trapping is included in the Mayo trap area. There are presently 67 traplines registered in this area. The harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:
Mixed farming - which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, and egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: silver, lead, zinc; the U.K.H.M. only recovers silver and lead at the present time;

Mines: United Keno Hill Mines; Husky Mine, Elsa Mine, No Cash Mine, Keno Mine, Ruby Mine (all underground) and Sime Mine (open pit). All of these mines are operated by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. but not all are in operation at the present time.). Gall Keno, Silver King, Extensive placer mining leases and claims

Tourism:
Main attractions: United Keno Hill silver-lead-zinc Mine, Keno Mountain, Mayo Lake and McQuesten Lake for fishing, Keno Mining Museum

Facilities: none at Elsa; Keno City Hotel

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	8	9

Unions: United Steel Workers of America Local 924

Local Businesses:----------
Habbard Enterprise, United Keno Hill Mines, Elsa Pizzeria, Recreation Association, Jacques Valliers Janitorial, Esso

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Mayo) 996-2276
Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------
Company: Northern Canada Power Commission

Distributor: NCPC

Source:----------
Transmission line from Mayo; standby diesel generating units

Type: hydro transformer

Capacity: 1,000 kW

Present consumption: 22.532 MWh per year

Rates:----------
(Dec.1985) Residential
Customer Charge: $5.57
First 300 kWh: $.0744/kWh
All over 300 kWh: $.0539/kWh

Water:----------
Source: piped water supply from small unnamed lake

Reservoir size: N/A

Chemical analysis: good quality

Sanitation System:----------
Sewage
- septic tank areas: none
- drain system: Piped collection system
- treatment facilities: non-aerated tailing pond

Garbage
- method of collection: individual disposal in open pit

Fuel:----------
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel	(Dec. 1985)
Regular	N/A	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40)	N/A
		(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------
Surfacing: gravel - graded

Highway Maintenance:----------
There is Calcium Chloride dust control on the Mayo Road

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:----------
City
- taxis: Mayo Taxi & Bus
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)
- trucking companies: none

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Stewart-Keno Highway connecting to Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------
SEE MAYO

Airport facilities:----------
SEE MAYO

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------
None

Customs and Clearance:----------
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:----------
None

Radio:----------
Stations: CBC frequency: 560 kHz.

Television:----------
Stations:

- CBC Anik TV
- channel 9 H.B.O.
- channel 8 Y.S. Can-Com

Availability:----------
Not Available

Telephone:----------
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:----------
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:----------
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 995 Elsa Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:----------
Channel: Mayo channel 1 JS Stewart Crossing channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.51 MHz. 152.63 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.77 MHz. 157.789 MHz.

Postal Services:----------
Station: Elsa Company Post Office

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1JO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:----------
members: (Mayo Detachment:) one corporal, one constable, one special Indian constable

Equipment:----------
(Mayo: Two vehicles, two snowmachines, one boat)

Patrol areas:----------
Mayo, Elsa, Keno and Mayo Road to Stewart Crossing

Fire:----------
Chief: F. Roberti

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1970 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, nozzles, ladders, breathing apparatus and hose accessories

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
20 hydrants

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly carried out by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly offered to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 81: (incl. Keno) 6 fires
$57,142 total fire loss
$8.90 average Per Capita loss

1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Mayo statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
beds: none

Doctors: There are no doctors in Elsa

Nurses: There is one resident nurse

Medical clinic: Health Centre and Hospital at Mayo (16 beds) 996-2345

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year Anbulance,

Ambulance:
Anbulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic:

Whitehorse optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social workers: Elaine Kimball
Box 9
(Mayo Road)
Mayo, Yukon 996-2283

Area: Mayo, Elsa, Keno
Stewart Crossing
Pelly Crossing

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: William Bennett

Coroner: Konrad Berg

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held in four times a year in Mayo.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Elsa School

Grades: K to 7

Principal: David Levine

Student Enrollment: 39

Person years of instruction: 1.1

Specialists and special educational programs:
No special education instructors available in Elsa.

Research Facilities:
Library: Elsa Branch Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	95	5	90
Total Multiple Dwellings	10	-	10
Apt. Less Than Five Storeys	10	-	10
Single Detached	65	5	65
Total Movable Dwellings	25	-	20
Mobiles	20	-	20

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and property use 1986:

commercial	6
institutional	3
industrial	4
open space	1
residential single	7
residential multiple	1
residential other	1

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 5	cost:	$25,700
1983	3		$34,300
as of March 1986	0		0

Hotels:
Keno City Hotel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:----------

Boxing Club, volleyball, hockey, softball, basketball, Badminton Club, tennis, Ladies' Keep Fit, weightlifting; outdoor skating rink, baseball diamond, Keno Community Club (gym and stage), Curling Rink (artificial ice, bar), Youth Centre, Photo Club, Weightlifting Club Building, pool (year round)

Social/Cultural:----------

Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: Keno Mining Museum

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Arts and Crafts Building

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Elsa Recreation Association Youth Club

Churches:----------

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
St. Henry's Roman Catholic Mission	Father Henk Huybers, OMI
St. Peter's Anglican Church	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------

March: Annual Winter Carnival

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------

Elsa Recreation Association

FARO

FARO

LOCATION

Coordinates:
62° 14′N 133°20′W

Area:
207.11 km²

Elevation:
(2,450 feet) 745 meters

Distance from capital:
246 km. NE of Whitehorse
185 km. by air

Region:
Central Yukon

Geographical features:
Faro is on the northern slope of the mountains along Tintina Trench; to the north is the Anvil Mountain Range: Mount Mye, 6763 feet, and Rose Mountain, 6513 feet.

Site description:
5 km. N of km. 427.4 of the Campbell Highway; Faro is on an escarpment overlooking the Pelly River which flows through Tintina Trench. The nearest town is Ross River, about 46 kilometres southeast on the Campbell Highway.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
White spruce, jack pine, poplar, birch, willow; large burned out area surrounding the town; Boreal Forest Region.

Soil:
Eutric brunisol: lime carbonate, dark, humous-rich soils. Neutral to alkaline with a surface cover (10 - 30 cm.) of white volcanic ash.

Geology:
Granite and allied plutonic rocks; silver, lead, zinc. Formations date from Proterozoic (one billion years ago) to Mesozoic (one hundred million years ago). Selwyn Fold Belt - Tintina Trench.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -20.3°C	July	- mean high: 21.6°C
	- mean low: -30.6°C		- mean low: 9.1°C
	- average: -25.5°C		- average: 15.4°C

Extreme record high: 32.8°C Date: July 31, 1976
low: -55.0°C Date: Jan. 8, 1975

Yearly average temperature: -2.5°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	298.6 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	168.3 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	133.0 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 117

Prevailing winds:
Direction: southeast velocity: 8.1 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:
June 21: 19.8 hours December 21: 5.0 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 90

average date of last spring frost: May 27

average date of first fall frost: Aug.26

Unusual weather conditions:

Faro was deliberately located on a bench above the valley floor to get away from extreme low winter temperatures which are sometimes 10 degrees lower than at the chosen town site.

Faro is located in an area where scattered permafrost is known to exist; permafrost is encountered almost everywhere in the community.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Faro was named for a card game which was popular during the gold rush of 1898. The game of Faro was an old and simple gambling game of cards, popular throughout the early west. It was probably given to the town by Dr. Aro Aho, President of Dynasty Exploration Company Ltd., from the name of the first claims staked on the orebody.

History:

Yukon's newest and second largest community opened in 1970 to house the employees of the Cyprus Anvil lead-zinc mining operation. Faro was destroyed by a forest fire during construction but was rebuilt within three months.

Curragh Resources (formerly Cyprus Anvil) open pit operation is the largest open-pit lead/zinc mine in Canada. Extensive ore bodies in the area were originally discovered by prospector Al Kulan, and several additional mines are being considered for the area. The town ships concentrate from the Curragh Resources mine by road and water to markets primarily in Japan and West Germany.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 1,309 1985: 322 1986: 1,163

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0-4:	82	38	44
5-9:	90	40	50
10-14:	82	41	41
15-19:	104	57	47
20-24:	131	96	35
25-34:	309	190	119
35-44:	224	148	76
45-54:	103	75	28
55-64:	31	23	8
65+:	7	5	2
Total:	1,163	713	450

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	1,515
Indian and Inuktituk:	5
French:	45
German:	25
Italian:	5
Netherlandic Languages:	5
Polish:	5
Ukrainian:	5
Other:	40

(Native Indian Language: Nahanni Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	430	With Children Under 6 Years	100
2	130	6 - 14	70
3	95	15 - 17	10
4	140	18+	10
5	50	Families With Children at Home	290
6	15	Average # Children Per Family	1.4
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	410
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	25
Average # Persons Per Family	3.4	Total Primary Families	415
Total Persons in Families	1,465	Total Secondary Families	15
Total Persons Not in Families	85		

Marital composition:

Single:	760	Widowed:	5	Separated:	25
Married:	840	Divorced:	20	Total:	1,655

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	1,395
British	890
French	125
Other	380
Multiple Origins	255

RELIGION

Catholic	495
Protestant	835
United Church	385
Anglican	235
Eastern Orthodox	5
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	285
Eastern Non-Christian	25
Other	5

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	90
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	340
with secondary certificate	125
Trades Certificate or Diploma	40
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	60
- without cert.	275
University - without degree	100
- with degree	80

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	1,105
Attending School Full-Time	85
Not Attending School Full-Time	1,020

Indian Band:----------

No local Indian band but members belonging to Ross River Indian Band have residence in Faro.

Chief: Hammond Dick

Band Manager: Dorothy John

Revenue and Expenditure:----------

The total operation and maintenance budget for the Town of Faro is: $1,600,000.00

Property Tax Structure:----------

1986

Total tax rate: Tintina — N/A as of April 29, 1986
General
School

Total tax rate: Grum
General
School

Total tax rate: Non-residential
General
School

Total tax rate: Residential
General
School

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
tax filers	535	715	1180
total income			
# reporting	515	680	1150
amount	$12,682,000	$16,036,000	$32,233,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	500	660	1130
amount	$11,959,000	$15,206,000	$30,709,000
Employment income			
# reporting	490	650	1110
amount	$10,197,000	$14,014,000	$30,273,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	40	45	65
amount	$135,000	$183,000	$31,000
UIC			
# reporting	330	375	135
amount	$1,800,000	$1,267,000	$344,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:----------

One of the world's largest open pit mines is located at Faro. Lead-zinc discoveries brought the community into existence.

Financial Services:----------

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-FEMALES

Females - Population 15 Years and Over	510
In Labour Force	310
Employed	275
Unemployed	35
Not in labour Force	205
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	80
Participation Rate	60.8
15 - 24 Years	62.1
25 Years and Over	60.3
Married (Excluding Separated)	58.3
Unemployment Rate	11.3
15 - 24 Years	16.7
25 Years and Over	9.1

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	460
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.8
Period of Construction - Before 1946	5
- 1946 - 1960	5
- 1961 - 1970	195
- 1071 - 1981	250
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	275
- More Than One Bathroom	180
- Central Heating	445
- Minor Repairs Needed	95
- Major Repairs Needed	25
Average Value of Dwelling	45,384

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.6
Median Length of Occupancy	---
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	144
Gross Rent > 25% of Household Income	5
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	489
Owner's Major Payments > 25% of Household Income	5

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: town Date incorporated: 1970

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council.

Municipal Government 994-2728

- Administrator: Rick Butler
- Advisory Committee: Donna Smith Frank Redman
  Nora Wilkinson
- Manager: Dave Power

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
James McLachlan	Liberal	Faro

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Administrator:	Roger Graham
Human Resources Worker:	Kingsley Gillian
Secretary:	vacant

Municipal Advisory Committee: Nora Wilkinson Donna Smith

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	545
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	545
Managerial, admin. and related	30
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	40
Clerical and Related	15
Sales Occupations	10
Service Occupations	35
Primary Occupations	95
Processing Occupations	25
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	140
Construction Trades Occupations	65
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	60
Other	20
Females - Total Labour Force	310
Occupation - Not Applicable	5
All Occupations	305
Managerial, Admin. and Related	15
Teaching and Related	20
Occupations in Medicine and Health	15
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	15
Clerical and Related	125
Sales Occupations	20
Service Occupations	65
Primary Occupations	10
Processing Occupations	10
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	15

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	850
Industry - Not Applicable	5
All Industries	845
Primary Industries	520
Manufacturing Industries	10
Construction Industry	20
Transportation, Communication and Other	40
Trade	50
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	20
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	140
Public Admin and Defense	45

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	545
Paid Workers	540
Self-Employed	5
Females - All Classes of Worker	305
Paid Workers	300
Self-Employed	5

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-MALES

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	595
In Labour Force	545
Employed	535
Unemployed	10
Not in Labour Force	45
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	25
Participation Rate	91.6
15 - 24 Years	70.4
25 Years and Over	97.8
Married (Excluding Separated)	98.8
Unemployment Rate	1.8
15 - 24 Years	10.5
25 Years and Over	-

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	1,455
Non-Movers	110
Movers	1,340
Non-Migrants	465
Migrants	880
Total In-Migrants	840
From Same Province	90
From Different Province	755
From Outside Canada	30
Total Out-Migrants	775
To Same Province	105
To Different Province	665
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	70

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	1,445
Born in Province of Residence	240
Born Outside Canada	205
United States	30
Other America	5
United Kingdom	75
Other European	65
Asia	20

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	-
1945 - 1964	55
1965 - 1978	135
1979 - 1981	10

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	30
5 - 19 Years	60
20 Years and Over	110

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	570
Under $2,000	25
2,000 - 3,999	20
4,000 - 5,999	15
6,000 - 9,999	20
10,000 - 14,999	25
15,000 - 19,999	30
20,000 - 24,999	50
25,000 and Over	380
Average Income	27,009
Median Income	29,590
Total Income - Females 15 Years +	385
Under $1,000	25
$1,000 - 1,999	25
2,000 - 2,999	30
3,000 - 3,999	30
4,000 - 5,999	35
6,000 - 7,999	35
8,000 - 9,999	30
10,000 - 14,999	60
15,000 and Over	120
Average Income	10,884
Median Income	9,305

Renewable Resources:----------

Game: There are 67 traplines registered in the Ross River Area, of which Faro is part of. The harvest from this area includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:----------

None

Non-Renewable Resources:----------

Minerals: silver, lead, zinc

Mines: Curragh Resources Mine

Reserves: north and west of Faro; nearly all property in the area is owned by Curragh Resources

Tourism:----------

Main attractions: Jackfish Lake - jackfish and whitefish, Curragh Resources lead-zinc-silver mine, Fisheye Lake Campground - rainbow trout

Facilities: Faro Hotel, Totem Lounge & Cabaret

Manufacturing:----------

None

Labour Market:----------

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	10	39

Unions: United Steel Workers of America, Locals 1051 and 8243

Local Businesses:----------

Services to Agriculture -1
Mining - 1
Service to Mining Extraction - 1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products - 1
Trade Contracting - 2
Transportation and Storage - 2
Food, Beverages and Drugs (Retail) - 1
Automotive Vehicles (Parts Sales Service - 2
General Retail Merchandising - 2
Non - Store Retail - 1
Local Government Services - 1
Educational Services - 1
Health and Social Services - 4
Accommodation Services - 2
Amusement and Recreational Services - 5
Personal and Household Services - 2
Membership Organization - 6
Service - Other - 2

Business Information Contact: Faro Chamber of Commerce
Territorial Agent 994-2724

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------

Company: Northern Canada Power Commission

Source:----------

Transmission line from Whitehorse
- type: hydro; emergency 5,000 kW diesel generating plant;
- capacity: 11,542 kW
- consumption: 14,275 MWh per year

Rates:----------

Dec. 1985----Residential

Customer Charge: $5.57
First 300 kWh: $.0753/kWh
All over 300 kWh: $.0753/kWh

Water:----------

Source: Two infiltration wells south of town on the Pelly River

Reservoir size: 2,950,000 litre tank and 900,000 litre tank

Emergency-use diesel fire pump for water distribution; emergency-use generator for well water supply.

Chemical analysis: chlorinated, good quality

Sanitation System:----------

Sewage

- collection and disposal: piped sewage system.
- treatment facilities: treatment site located .8 km. west of Faro. Four celled sewage treatment lagoon with 58 days storage time. Disposed via open ditch to the Pelly River.

Garbage

- method of collection: municipal pick-up service once per week.
- method of disposal: sanitary landfill.

Fuel:----------

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel	(Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.62.4	(-30)	$.471
Unleaded	$.64.7	(-40)	$.481
		(-50)	$.484

Propane: Supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------

Surfacing: most of the town is paved or chip-sealed; the mine access road is gravel

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: natural surface drainage is good as town is on the slope of a hill; part of town has piped storm sewer system

Highway Maintenance:----------

Water Truck on Campbell Highway in summer and some dust control on Faro access road.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse, Watson Lake

Public Transportation:----------

City

- taxis: Faro - Ross River Taxi
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: Tilden Rent-A-Car

Intercity

- passenger buses: Vangorda Transport (charter) , Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse charter)
- trucking companies: White Pass Transportation Ltd., E.L. Maintenance & Construction Ltd.

Resupply corridors: All-weather access road off Campbell Highway; connects with Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------

Airport: km. 427.4 Campbell Highway

Coordinates: 62° 13'N 133° 22'W

Elevation: 1010.93 meters (2351 feet)

Length of runways: 1000 meters x 43 (3000' X 100'), Gravel, Low intensity lighting, Rotating beacon, two lighted windsocks, VASIS, ARCAL. Maintained year-round by Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: At Jack Fish Lake, intersection of Robert Campbell and Canol Road.

Airport facilities:
The facilities available at Faro Airport are: CARS - limited hours per day 121.1, NDB Nav Aid 378 KHZ, Fuel 100/130 80/87 and F40, Public parking and aircraft parking, Public phone, Aircraft plug-ins, Airport Terminal Building

Aircraft companies: Trans North Turbo Air

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
There is no newspaper published in Faro at present.

Radio:
Stations: CBC Radio repeater station frequency: 1230 kHz

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV channel 8

Cable availability:
Available: Cancom (WHTV), H.B.O. Showtime via commercial rebroadcaster

Telephone:

Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and Sundays
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Dialing available

Exchange: 994 Faro Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Faro channel 1 - JL

Transmit frequency: 152.51 mHz.

Receive frequency: 157.77 mHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Faro Post Office - Shopping Centre

Frequency of delivery: three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1KO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal; one constable

Equipment:
one vehicles; one boat; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Faro town area and North Campbell Highway

Fire:----------
Chief: A.D. McKay

Personnel - volunteer: 10

Vehicles and equipment:----------
One 1977 2841 litre per minute pumper c/w 2273 litre tank, 38mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable saw

Curragh Resources Mine: one 1976 Ford 2954 litre per minute pumper, 38mm. and 63 mm. hoses, nozzles, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable generator with floodlights, hose accessories.

Alarm systems:----------
Conference phone, siren and pull stations

Curragh Resources Mines: pagers for firefighters, pull station and siren, horn system

Hydrant systems:----------
44 hydrants in the town

Curragh Resources Mine: nine hydrants, 31,822 litre tank

Inspections, first aid courses:----------
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John's Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:----------
1970 - 81: 59 fires
$326,519 total fire loss
$19.32 average per capita loss

1981: 10 fires
$31,250 loss

Insurance classification of community:----------
$50,000 home: $170 - $190/year

Crime statistics:----------

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	0	-
Assaults	11	3	-73%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	1	undefined
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	11	4	-63.6%
Break & Enter	14	2	-85.7%
Theft, motor vehicle	2	0	-100%
Theft Over $1000	9	5	-44.4%
Theft Under $1000	16	7	-56.3%
Possession of Stolen goods	0	0	-
Frauds	4	6	+50%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	45	20	-55.5%
Drug Offences	1	0	-100%
Traffic: Collisions	22	6	-72.7%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	3	1	-66.7%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:----------
Doctors: none

Nurses: There is a nursing station in Faro, operated by four nurses.

Medical clinic: Faro Medical Clinic 994-2772

Visiting specialists:----------
Whitehorse, 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:----------
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel paid for by government

Insurance:----------
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:----------
Dental clinic: No dental clinic in Faro

Optometrists: Whitehorse, Northern Lights Optical

Special Care Centres:----------
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:----------
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

Faro Association for Children With Learning Disabilities

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Kingsley Gillian Area: Faro and Ross River
Box 148
Faro, Yukon 994-2749

Court Services:----------
Justice of the Peace: Margaret Thomson (Ross River)

Coroner: vacant

Court Facilities:----------
Circuit Court held four times a year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:----------
Del Van Gorder School

Grades: K to 12

Principal: Gil Beaudin

Student Enrollment: 147

Person years of instruction: 12

Specialists and special educational programs:----------
There are no special education instructors in Faro.

Research Facilities:----------
Library: Faro Branch Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	455	20	440
Total Multiple Dwellings	265	-	265
Apt. Five or More Storeys	5	-	5
Double House	35	-	40
Row House	160	-	160
Apt. Less Than Five Storeys	40	-	45
Duplex	25	-	25
Single Detached	110	5	105
Total Movable Dwellings	75	10	65
Mobile Homes	75	10	65

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and property use:

commercial	20
industrial	14
institutional	8
open space	2
park recreational	8
residential single	216
residential multiple	59
residential other	117

Building Permits:

1985

	Number:	Value:
Residential	2	$19,000
Apartment	-	-
Institutional	-	-
Commercial	-	-
Industrial	-	-
TOTAL	2	$19,000

*Recent activities in Faro are not reflected in these numbers.

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 17	value:	$1,734,595
1983	9		$1,043,758
As of March 1986	0		0

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Faro Hotel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

5 playgrounds

Sports:

A Recreation Director has been hired and he is presently in the process of reopening the Recreation Centre and bringing all of the organizations and clubs back to the same status as in 1982 such as Figure Skating Club, Gymnastics Club, Minor Hockey, Judo Club, Table Tennis Club--tennis Club, badminton, volleyball, Yukon Weightlifting Association.

Social/Cultural:----------

Museums, art galleries: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:----------

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
Church of the Apostles RC Mission	Father Pierre Rigaud, OMI
Faro Bible Chapel	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------

Faro Iceworm Squirm: February
Sleeping Bag Bonspiel: March
Fireweed Festival: August

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------

Pelly Historical Society, Yukon Arts Council

HAINES JUNCTION

HAINES JUNCTION

LOCATION

Coordinates:

60° 45′N 137° 30′W

Area:

30.8 km.² (L.I.D.)

Elevation:

(2030 feet) 600 meters

Distance from capital:

159 km. W of Whitehorse
131 km. by air

Region:

The Southwestern Yukon

Geographical features:

Haines Junction is situated on the north bank of the Dezadeash River. It is bordered on the south by the Auriol and Kluane Ranges, and on the north by the Ruby Range. Nearby are Pine Lake and Kathleen Lake. Haines Junction is in the Shakwak Trench.

Site description:

km. 1635 on the Alaska Highway; The town was built at the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Road, which leads to Haines, Alaska, on the coast. The junction is km. 256.1 on the Haines Road. Much of the settlement lies upon a pronounced slope south towards the Dezadeash river.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White spruce, lodgepole pine, some poplar, aspen, willows, white birch; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: top 3 - 4.5 meters of soil is a hard mixture of silt and clay; some sands and gravels near Dezadeash River.

Geology:

Gneiss and schist derived from sedimentary and volcanic rocks, dating from five hundred to two hundred million years ago.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -17.7°C	July	- mean high: 19.7°C
	- mean low: -28.9°C		- mean low: 4.9°C
	- average: -23.3°C		- average: 12.3°C

Extreme record high: 32.8°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -53.9°C Date: Feb. 1, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -3.2°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	298.3 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	169.1 mm.	Wettest month:	September
Annual snowfall:	139.2 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 87

Prevailing winds:

Direction: northwest Velocity: 6.4 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.1 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 21

average date of last spring frost: July 6

average date of first fall frost: July 26

Unusual weather conditions:

The area is subject to frost every month of the year, yet with minimum protective action, gardens and field crops are grown successfully in most years.

Due to the local mountains, the winds are generally light but occasionally strong southerly gusty winds occur causing some destruction.

Permafrost has not been encountered within the community but there are pockets of it in the vicinity; there are occurrences of permafrost in the north part of the community near the water tower.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The town is named "Haines Junction" because it lies at the intersection of the Alaska Highway and the road south to Haines, Alaska. Haines, Alaska was, in 1879, the site of the Presbyterian Church of pioneer missionary S. Hall Young. It was given the name of the first Secretary of the Committee of Home Missions, Mrs. Francine E. Haines.

History:

Haines Junction is presently the largest community on the north highway, although it came into being only after World War II. However there was considerable movement through this region in prehistoric times because of major trading routes which passed from coast to interior.

A former wagon road from Whitehorse to Kluane also passed through what is now Haines Junction. Haines Junction was predominantly a non-Indian community in the 1940's and 1950's. After the Indian Affairs Branch centralized Indian housing in Haines Junction, a number of people from smaller settlements began to move there.

An experimental farm operated from 1945 to 1968. The facilities are now park headquarters for Kluane National Park. Haines Junction became a village in 1984.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 465 1985: 529 1986: 543

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0-4:	38	19	19
5-9:	58	24	34
10-14:	48	27	21
15-19:	44	27	17
20-24:	37	24	13
25-34:	100	49	51
35-44:	96	55	41
45-54:	50	26	24
55-64:	34	20	14
65+:	38	19	19
Total:	543	290	253

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	325	
Indian:	5	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin
French:	5	Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	10	
Other:	20	

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	95	With Children Under 6 Years	15
2	30	6 - 14	15
3	20	15 - 17	10
4	30	18+	5
5	10	Families With Children at Home	65
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	1.45
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	80
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	10
Average # of Persons Per Family	3.4	Total Primary Families	90
Total Persons in Families	310	total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	45		

Marital composition:

Single:	175	Widowed:	10	Separated:	5
Married:	175	Divorced:	0	Total:	370

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	230
British	100
French	10
Other	120
Multiple Origins	135

RELIGION

Catholic	65
Protestant	220
United Church	40
Anglican	115
Eastern Orthodox	10
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	55
Eastern Non-Christian	5
Other	-

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	25
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	65
with secondary certificate	35
Trades Certificate or Diploma	5
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	10
- without cert.	75
University - without degree	30
- with degree	20

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	265
Attending School Full-Time	30
Not Attending School Full-Time	235

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	330
Non-Movers	120
Movers	215
Non-Migrants	75
Migrants	140
Total In-Migrants	130
From Same Province	70
From Different Province	65
From Outside Canada	5
Total Out-Migrants	160
To Same Province	80
To Different Province	75
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-20

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	320
Born in Province of Residence	140
Born Outside Canada	45
United States	15
Other America	-
United Kingdom	15
Other European	15
Asia	-

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	-
1945 - 1964	20
1965 - 1978	20
1979 - 1981	-

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	15
5 - 19 Years	5
20 Years and Over	20

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	135
Under $2,000	15
2,000 - 3,999	5
4,000 - 5,999	5
6,000 - 9,999	20
10,000 - 14,999	20
15,000 - 19,999	15
20,000 - 24,999	20
25,000 and Over	35
Average Income	16,178
Median Income	15,399
Total Income - Females 15 Years +	115
Under $1,000	10
$1,000 - 1,999	10
2,000 - 2,999	10
3,000 - 3,999	5
4,000 - 5,999	15
6,000 - 7,999	5
8,000 - 9,999	10
10,000 - 14,999	15
15,000 and Over	30
Average Income	9,395
Median Income	8,055

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	120
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	120
Managerial, admin. and related	10
Teaching and Related	-
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	15
Clerical and Related	5
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	15
Primary Occupations	15
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	5
Construction Trades Occupations	25
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	10
Other	15
Females - Total Labour Force	90
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	90
Managerial, Admin. and Related	10
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	5
Clerical and Related	25
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	20
Primary Occupations	-
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	-

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	210
Industry - Not Applicable	-
All Industries	215
Primary Industries	10
Manufacturing Industries	5
Construction Industry	30
Transportation, Communication and Other	20
Trade	25
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	-
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	45
Public Admin. and Defense	75

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	120
Paid Workers	110
Self-Employed	10
Females - All Classes of Worker	95
Paid Workers	85
Self-Employed	-

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-MALES

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	140
In Labour Force	120
Employed	105
Unemployed	10
Not in Labour Force	20
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	10
Participation Rate	85.7
15 - 24 Years	66.7
25 Years and Over	89.5
Married (Excluding Separated)	94.1
Unemployment Rate	8.3
15 - 24 Years	16.7
25 Years and Over	11.8

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-FEMALES

Females - Population 15 Years and Over	125
In Labour Force	95
Employed	85
Unemployed	10
Not in labour Force	35
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	76.0
15 - 24 Years	71.4
25 Years and Over	72.2
Married (Excluding Separated)	76.5
Unemployment Rate	10.5
15 - 24 Years	20.0
25 Years and Over	-

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	115
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.3
Period of Construction - Before 1946	-
- 1946 - 1960	20
- 1961 - 1970	15
- 1071 - 1981	80
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	95
- More Than One Bathroom	20
- Central Heating	115
- Minor Repairs Needed	25
- Major Repairs Needed	10
Average Value of Dwelling	56,213

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.6
Median Length of Occupancy	2
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	260
Gross Rent > 25% of Household Income	-
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	407
Owner's Major Payments > 25% of Household Income	10

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: Village Date incorporated: October 1, 1984

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council.

Municipal Government:
Mayor: Sue Burton

Councillors: Rhoda Istchenko, Clayton Holloway, Doug Thomas, Boyd Campbell

Manager: Joanne Feenstra
Clerk: Isabelle Zimmer

Community Club:
Shakwak Valley Community Club

President: Jim McIntyre
Secretary: Marilyn Lee Taylor

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Bill Brewster	PC	Kluane

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor:	M Fisher
Human Resources Worker:	Eric Stinson
Secretary:	Janice Netherton
Renewable Resources:	B. Balmer
Dept. of Highways:	Ken Alwyn

Indian band:

Name of Band: Champagne/Aishihik Band

Chief: Paul Birckel

Manager: Lena Smith

Councillors: Rose Mazur, Harold Kane (Deputy Chief), Moose Jackson, Harry Smith, Chuck Hume, Frank Chambers, Alex Van Bibber (Elder)

Native Resource Worker: Lily Smith

Revenue and Expenditure:

The total operation and maintenance budget for the Village of Haines Junction is: $550,000.00

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.30%
General	0.95%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	1.16%
General	0.95%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
# tax filers	285	285	270
Total income			
# reporting	275	275	265
amount	$4,502,000	$4,112,000	$3,729,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	260	260	255
amount	$4,258,000	$3,868,000	$3,523,000
Employment income			
# reporting	250	250	250
amount	$4,013,000	$3,568,000	$3,289,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	40	45	45
amount	$35,000	$32,000	$7,000
UIC - # reporting	75	70	65
amount	$232,000	$187,000	$177,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Haines Junction is an important centre for tourism and is the headquarters for Kluane National Park.

Financial Services:

Banks:	hours:
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Oct. - May: 12 to 5 p.m. Fridays June - Sept.: 12 to 3 p.m. Tuesdays & Fridays

Renewable Resources:----------

Game: There are 75 traplines in the Haines Junction Area harvesting beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, wolverine

Haines Junction is the centre for four major conservation studies, wolf, moose, marten and bear. The Haines Junction Renewable Resource Office controls an area with approximately 75 active trap lines. The Kluane Game Sanctuary borders Kluane National Park and is one of the largest Game Sanctuaries in the Yukon Territory. Two conservation officers are active in this district.

Agriculture:----------

Mixed farming - which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains and egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:----------

Minerals: skarn copper

Mines operating: placer mining on Marshall Creek

Reserves: copper near Mush Lake on the Haines Road

Tourism:----------

Visitations as recorded at Parks Canada/Tourism Yukon Visitor/Interpretive Centre remained similar to those recorded in 1983, with 28,672. However visitations to Sheep Mountain increased a dramatic 55% over 1983, due largely to increased hours of operation.

Main attractions: Kluane National Park and Mountain Range, Silver City

Facilities: Pine Lake Recreation Area and Campground, Kathleen Lake Campground, Dezadeash Lake Campground. Five motels, three lodges, outfitters

Manufacturing:----------

None

Labour Market:----------

December 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	32	22

Unions and membership:----------

None

Local Businesses:----------

Foods Manufacturing - 1
Manufacturing - other - 1
Building Developing and Contracting - 2
Trade Contracting - 1
Transportation and Storage - 3
Communication and Other Utilities - 1
Food, Beverages and Drugs - Retail - 3
Automotive Vehicles - Parts, Sales, Service - 2
General Retail Merchandising - 1
Non - Store Retail - 1
Local Government Services - 2
Health and Social Services - 1
Accommodation Services - 8
Food and Beverage Services - 2
Amusement and Recreational Services - 1
Membership Organizations - 4
Services - Other - 3

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------

Company: NCPC
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:----------

Aishihik Hydrogenerating Plant (Whitehorse-Aishihik hydro grid); diesel backup (250 kW)

Type: hydro

Transformer capacity: 1800 kW

Present consumption: 3,169 MWh per year

Rates:----------

	(Dec. 1985) Residential
Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.151/kWh
Next 300 kWh:	$.140/kWh
All over 500 kWh:	$.107/kWh

Water:----------

Source: Community pumphouse near Dezadeash River contains one shallow infiltration well and two deep warm water wells; looped main system.

Depth to ground water: 85 meters

Reservoir size: 500,000 litres, elevated storage.

Chemical analysis: low chlorination levels. water in deep well is soft

Sanitation System:----------

Sewage

- collection and disposal: Indian Village has septic tanks, earth privies and sewage holding tanks. There is also in place a gravity sewer system. The Indian Band operates a trucked collection system to empty holding tanks in village.
- treatment facilities: Sewage transported by collection system to lift station and pumped via forced main to newly constructed lagoon located NW of industrial subdivision.

Garbage

- location of dump: site is 1.5 km. north of community; site is divided for disposal of commercial, residential and bulky items
- method of collection: private contractor hauls government waste; individuals haul their own

Fuel:----------

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation, Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.523/L	(-30) $.464/L
Unleaded	$.589/L	(-40) $.474/L
Supreme Unleaded	$.612/L	(-55) $.477/L

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in the Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------

Surfacing: gravel and B.S.T., graded, with calcium chloride

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: good natural drainage aided by open ditches and small culverts

Highway Maintenance:----------

Winter snow removal and dust control in summer.

Location of weigh scales: Haines Junction

Public Transportation:----------

City

- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity

- passenger buses: Canadian Coachways, Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd. (Whitehorse - schedule & charter), Atlas Travel Tours, Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:

Airport: Located two miles northwest of Haines Junction

Coordinates: 60° 47′N 137° 33′W

Elevation: 924.5 meters (2,150′)

Runways: 1800 meters x 64.5 (6000′ X 150′); gravel, unlighted, maintained all year. There is a windsock and runways are marked with red/white runway markers.

Airport facilities:

The airport facilities available at the flight strip in Haines Junction are: limited maintenance, Limited public/aircraft parking, Phone located at TNTA facility.

Aircraft companies: Trans North Air

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:

Dock facilities: Dezadeash River: float dock for summer use only

Boat rentals, services: Kluane Adventures

Railways:

None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:

Borders: south of Haines Junction on Haines Road: Pleasant Camp Canada Customs Port of Entry

Hours: 8 a.m. to midnight year-round

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:

St. Elias Echo published monthly

Radio:

Stations:		Frequencies:
CBC		860 kHz.
CHON	FM	90.5

Haines Junction Broadcasting Society

Television:

Stations: CBC Anik TV (CH.13)

Cable availability:

Private cable programming

Telephone:

Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:

35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:

Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 634 Haines Junction Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel: Haines Junction channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.63 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.789 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Haines Junction Post Office

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1LO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal two constables
one Indian special constable

Equipment:
two vehicles; two boats; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Haines Junction, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay; North Alaska Highway, Haines Road

Fire:
Chief: B. O'Neil

Personnel - volunteer: 13

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable generator, two floodlights, rescue saw, one 727 litre per minute portable pump, one 1978 Ford 4,546 litre tanker c/w 568 litre per minute pump

Alarm systems:
Local phones, siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
24 hydrants

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly carried out by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly offered to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 81: 10 fires
$110,462 total fire loss
$28.41 average Per Capita loss

1981: 2 fires
$2,750 loss

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	0	0	-
Assaults	16	18	+12.5%
Other Sexual Offences	1	0	-100%
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	17	18	+5.8%
Break & Enter	17	8	-5.3%
Theft: motor vehicle	3	4	+33%
Theft Over $1000	8	9	+12.5%
Theft Under $1000	12	18	+50.0%
Possession of Stolen Goods	0	2	+200.0%
Frauds	8	8	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	48	49	+2.1%
Drug Offences	4	7	+75.0%
Traffic: Collisions	49	66	+34.7%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	5	8	+60.0%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Centre 634-2213

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: 2 resident nurses

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses are paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Eric Stinson
Box 5445
Haines Junction
634-2203

Area: (Haines Junction, Beaver Creek, Burwash Landing, Destruction Bay, North Alaska Highway area)

Court Services:
Justices of the Peace: Frances Woolsey
Barbara Hume

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year. (five times a year if extra trip is needed for North Alaska Highway)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
St. Elias Community School

Grades: K to 12

Principal: N/A

Student Enrollment: 119

Person years of instruction: 10

Specialists and special educational programs:
The village of Haines Junction has within it's school system:
a special education instructor,
a kindergarten Instructor,
and a remedial tutor.

Research Facilities:
Library: Haines Junction Branch Library and School Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	120	55	65
Total Multiple Dwellings	15	5	10
Apt. Less Than Five Storeys	10	-	5
Single Detached	85	45	40
House Attached to Non-Res Bldg.	5	5	5
Total Movable Dwellings	20	5	10
Mobiles	20	5	10

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use 1986:

Agricultural:	1
Grazing:	4
Institutional:	25
Open space:	11
Residential Single:	171
Residential Multiple:	14
Residential Other:	101

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 35	value:	$1,107,433
1983	19		$1,094,686
as of March 1986	0		0

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Gateway Motel, Kluane Park Inn Ltd., MacKintosh Lodge, Mountain View Motor Inn, StarDust Motel, Cozy Corner

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

One school playground, curling rink, covered skating rink, baseball diamond, swimming pool, cross country ski trails

Sports:

Hockey, baseball, bingo, badminton club, trail riding, aerobics classes, curling, snowmobiling, swimming, boating, speed skating club, St. Elias Firearm's Association, cross country skiing, adult and youth judo clubs, weight lifting, scrabble club

Social/Cultural:

The Haines Junction Photo Club meets every second Tuesday of the month.

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Musicians Club, dances workshops

Community service clubs: St. Elias Lions' Club, Shakwak Valley Community Club

Social agencies: Haines Junction Playschool

Youth groups: none

Kluane National Park: Kluane National Park was established in 1972 when 22015 sq. km. were set aside. Weather is suitable for summer camping between June 15 and September 15. Activities include: campfire chats and film presentations. The Visitor Reception and Administration Centre in Haines Junction offer information and maps, displays and an award winning slide show about the Park.

Churches:

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
Anglican Church	Pastor Dan Kees
Grace Chapel	-
Haines Junction Bible Fellowship	Pastor Bruce Simons
Our Lady of the Way RC Church	-

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------
Haines Highway Marathon (skiing) - Easter Saturday

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------
Shakwak Valley Outreach - employment office

KENO CITY

KENO

LOCATION

Coordinates:

63° 55′N 135° 18′W

Area:

not available

Elevation:

not available

Distance from capital:

469 km. N of Whitehorse
350 km. by air

Region:

The Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Keno City is located in a valley at the base of Sourdough and Keno Hills (6200 feet). Southeast of Keno is Mount Hinton (6955 feet). The Wernecke Mountains rise to the north. Keno City is near the South McQuesten River, McQuesten Lake and Mayo Lake.

Site description:

km. 111.4 on the Mayo Road; Keno is a few minutes drive from Elsa, fourteen kilometers away.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White spruce, lodgepole pine, willow, alpine sedges, grasses and shrubs in some of the surrounding areas to the north; Boreal Forest Region; Tundra to the east and north

Soil:

Eutric brunisol with some rocky and stony phases. Soils moderately to strongly acidic, suitable for grain growing, forage and vegetables.

Geology:

Keno lies in Selwyn Fold Belt near a thrust fault. The geological formations are one billion years old.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -21.0°C	July	- mean high: 19.4°C
	- mean low: -28.5°C		- mean low: 7.9°C
	- average: -24.8°C		- average: 13.7°C

Extreme record high: 33.9°C Date: July 12, 1975
low: -51.7°C Date: Dec. 6, 1975

Yearly average temperature: -4.2°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	436.5 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	238.9 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	197.6 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 116

Prevailing winds:

Direction: unknown Velocity: unknown

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.4 hours December 21: 4.3 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 86

average date of last spring frost: May 29

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 24

Unusual weather conditions:

Keno is in an area of widespread permafrost. Pockets of it have been encountered within the community.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Keno is a gambling game that was popular for many years in western mining camps. Originally, Keno Hill was known as "Sheep Hill" by the first miners; the name was changed in 1919. In July of that year Louis Beauvette found the first of the very rich silver - lead ore deposits which started this enormously productive camp. Beauvette had named his claim "The Keno". In March, 1986 the name was formally changed to Keno City.

History:

Keno City developed in response to silver ore extraction after 1919. Keno has depended totally on mineral extraction for its existence. Consequently it has periodic depressions when population shrinks, as in the 1930's and during World War II. Keno City was never a planned community and its haphazard growth gives it an appearance very different from other Yukon towns, although it is starting to diversify.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 17 1985: 11 1986: 7

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	0	0	0
5 - 9	0	0	0
10 - 14	0	0	0
15 - 19	1	0	1
20 - 24	0	0	0
25 - 34	1	1	0
35 - 44	1	0	1
45 - 54	1	1	0
55 - 64	2	2	0
65+	1	1	0
Total	7	5	2

*Source: Keno Community Club Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	27	
Indian:	2	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect -
French:	1	Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	5	
Other:	7	

Families By Number of Persons:		**Families By Structure and Type:**	
Total Families	13	With children under 6 years	3
2	8	6 - 14	0
3	4	15 - 17	2
4	1	18+	1
5	0	Families With Children at Home	5
6	0	Average # Children Per Family	1.20
7	0	Total Husband-Wife Families	13
8+	0	Total Lone-Parent Families	0
Average # Persons Per Family	2.5	Total Primary Families	13
Total Persons in Families	32	Total Secondary Families	0
Total Persons Not in Families	10		

Marital composition:

Single: 12	Widowed: 0	Separated: 0	
Married: 26	Divorced: 4	Total: 42	

*Source: Keno Community Club Statistics
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Community Club:

Keno Community Club

President: Margrit Wozniak
Secretary: Leslie Doucet

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Piers McDonald	NDP	Mayo

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: L.M. Fisher
Human Resources Worker: Elaine Kimball
Secretary: Maryann Olsen

Property Tax Structure:

(1986)

Total tax rate: Residential	0.86%
General	0.57%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.72%
General	0.51%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Independent placer mining and hardrock exploration. Employment provided by United Keno Hill Mine for some residents.

Financial Services:

Banks:
None in Keno City. Banking done in Whitehorse or Dawson.

Renewable Resources:

Game: Keno City is included in the Mayo Trap Area. There are 67 registered traplines in this area and their harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine

Agriculture:

None

Non-Renewable Resources:

Minerals: lead-zinc, silver

Mines (operating): United Keno Hill Mine; extensive placer mining leases and claims

Tourism:

The mining museum in Keno drew an estimated 750 visitors to that area.

Main attractions: Keno silver-lead-zinc ore Mine, Keno Mining Museum, fishing in Mayo Lake and McQuesten Lake

Facilities: Keno City Hotel
Keno City Cafe
campground

Manufacturing:

None

Labour Market:

August 1986

	Male:	Female:
# on U.I.C.:	0	0

Unions:

United Steel Workers of America, Local 924 (Elsa)

Local Businesses:

Keno Mining Museum, United Keno Hill Mines, Keno City Hotel, Keno Cafe

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Mayo) 996-2276
Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111
United Keno Hill Mines 995-2600
Keno Community Club 995-2730

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:

Company: NCPC

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:

Transmission line from Mayo

Type: hydro transformer capacity: N/A

Present consumption: 193 MWh per year

Rates:

(Dec. 1985)---Residential

Customer Charge: $3.90
Energy Charge: $.086/kWh
First 300 kWh: $.082/kWh
All over 500 KWh: $.076/KWh

Water:

Source: private well at hotel; remainder supplied by water truck from well near Lightning Creek

Depth to ground water: 3 to 3.6 meters

Reservoir size: no reservoir

Chemical analysis: good quality except for hardness

Sanitation System:

Sewage
- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks and subsurface tile fields

Garbage
- location of dump: N/A
- method of collection: self haul

Fuel:

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)	
Regular	N/A	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40)	N/A
		(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in the Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: gravel, graded, no dust control

Highway Maintenance:
General highway maintenance with dust control in summer months.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:
City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)
- trucking companies: none

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Mayo Road connecting to Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:
SEE MAYO

Airport facilities:
SEE MAYO

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: CBC (from Elsa) Frequencies: 560 kHz.

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV from Elsa - channel 9

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 995 Elsa Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Mayo channel 1 YS

Transmit frequency: 152.51 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Elsa Company Post Office

Frequency of delivery: mail picked up from Elsa three times a week

Postal code: Y0B 1J0

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (Mayo Detachment): 1 corporal, 1 constable
1 Indian special constable

Equipment:
(Mayo - 2 vehicles, 2 snowmachines, 1 boat)

Patrol areas:
Mayo, Elsa, Keno; Stewart-Keno Road

Fire:
Chief: C. Skoreyko

Personnel - volunteer: 9

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1965 1,909 litre per minute pumper c/w/ 3,182 litre tank, one 4,546 litre tank c/w 386 litre per minute portable pump, 38 mm. hose, nozzles, ladders, breathing apparatus and hose accessories

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants - water truck

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Mayo statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Company operated Doctor's Office 995-2422

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: one

Medical clinic: Mayo Health Centre; one resident nurse
(Mayo General Hospital: 1 doctor, 16 beds)

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in Mayo; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Elaine Kimball
Box 9
Mayo, Yukon 996-2283

Area: Mayo Elsa, Keno
Stewart Crossing

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: William Bennett (Elsa)

Coroner: Konrad Berg (Elsa)

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court is held four times a year in Mayo.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Keno has no school of it's own. Pupils bus to Elsa for grades K to 7 and to Mayo for grades 8 to 12.

Specialists and special educational programs:
There are no special education instructors in Keno.

Research Facilities:
Library: Elsa Branch Library and Keno Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	18	4	22
Single Detached	18	4	22
Total moveable dwellings	0	0	0

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and Property use (1986):

commercial	5
institutional	3
industrial	1
open space	10
recreation cottage	6
residential single	159
residential other	2

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 5	value:	$25,700
1983	3		$34,300
(March) 1986	3		$1,130

Hotels:
(Keno City Hotel)

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:
softball, badminton club, baseball diamond, Keno Community Club (gym and stage) - darts, ping pong

Social/Cultural:----------

Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: Keno Mining Museum

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: Keno Community Club

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Elsa Recreation Association Youth Club

Churches:----------

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
St. Henry's RC Mission (Elsa)	Father Henk Huybers OMI
St. Peter's Anglican Rectory	Rev. Dorothy Thorpe

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------

Elsa/Keno City Annual Winter Carnival: 3rd weekend March
Keno City annual Demolition Derby: last weekend in June
Community Christmas Social: December

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------

Elsa Recreation Association

MAYO

MAYO

LOCATION

Coordinates:

63° 36′N 135° 54′W

Area:

.99 km.²

Elevation:

(1,653 feet) 490 meters

Distance from capital:

411.4 km. N of Whitehorse
344 km. by air

Region:

The Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Mayo lies at the junction of the Stewart and Mayo Rivers and is surrounded by Janet, Ethel and Mayo Lakes.

Site description:

km. 53.4 on the Mayo Road; turnoff km. 538 on the Klondike Highway;

Mayo is located on the flood plain of the northern bank of the Stewart River, about fifteen feet above water level. The area is flat and is susceptible to flooding during runoff, but is protected by a dike system.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Some sedge areas, grasses, shrubs, lodgepole pine, white spruce, willows, bluegrass; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: rocky and stony phases; in the northwestern area, the subsurface is sand and gravel. The Southeast is clay, silt, and ice-rich silt permafrost.

Geology:

Mayo is in the Selwyn Fold Belt. Formations date from the Proterozoic Age (one billion years ago).

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -24.2°C	July	- mean high: 22.0°C
	- mean low: -34.9°C		- mean low: 8.0°C
	- average: -29.6°C		- average: 15.0°C

Extreme record high: 36.1°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -62.2°C Date: Feb. 3, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -4.0°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	325.1 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	191.4 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	144.4 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 115

Prevailing winds:

Direction: northeast Velocity: 5.8 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.5 hours December 21: 4.3 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 71

average date of last spring frost: June 8

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 18

Unusual weather conditions:

Mayo is subject to high fluctuations in temperature and its residents claim it is both the hottest and the coldest spot in the Yukon. Cold spells in the winter can be extreme and lengthy.

In the northwestern part of Mayo, groundwater exists 3 to 3.6 meters below the surface. In the southeast, permafrost is widespread, covered by a layer of clay or silt.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

This settlement was formerly called Mayo Landing after Captain Alfred S. Mayo, a pre-Gold Rush prospector turned trader who, with partner Jack McQuesten, pioneered in the Yukon River country. Mayo captained the small steamboat "New Racket".

History:

The Mayo area was always considered rich in furs and over the years several trading posts operated on the Stewart River. A cluster of cabins appeared in 1903 when local creeks showed promise of gold. Mayo Landing and Gordon's Landing emerged at this time to serve the mining area.

In the next decade, finds of silver-lead ore gave impetus to Elsa, Keno and other mines. Mayo began to function as a distribution and service centre and Gordon's Landing decreased in size. Mayo was the port for shipment of silver ore to Whitehorse.

With the building of the road to Mayo in the 1950's, its function as a port declined and emphasis shifted to a base for prospecting rather than a service centre. Mayo is now an important placer mining area and a centre for mineral exploration.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats 1983: 456 1985: 477 March 1986: 493

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (March 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0-4:	61	36	25
5-9:	29	17	12
10-14:	34	23	11
15-19:	36	17	19
20-24:	54	32	22
25-34:	111	59	52
35-44:	64	34	30
45-54:	42	20	22
55-64:	31	20	11
65+:	31	15	16
Total:	493	273	220

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	325	
Indian:	-	
French:	5	(Native Indian language: Kutchin Dialect
German:	5	- Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
Other:	55	

Families By Number of Persons:		Families By Structure and Type:	
Total Families	95	With Children Under 6 Years	25
2	30	6 - 14	10
3	30	15 - 17	5
4	15	18+	10
5	10	Families With Children at Home	75
6	-	Average # Children Per Family	1.52
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	80
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	20
Average # Persons Per Family	3.3	Total Primary Families	90
Total Persons in Families	320	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	70		

Marital composition:

Single:	205	Widowed:	15	Separated:	0
Married:	160	Divorced:	10	Total:	395

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	385
British	100
French	20
Other	265
Multiple Origins	10

RELIGION

Catholic	55
Protestant	255
United Church	25
Anglican	185
Eastern Orthodox	-
Jewish	5
No Religious Preference	75
Eastern Non-Christian	10
Other	-

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	85
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	130
with secondary certificate	5
Trades Certificate or Diploma	5
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	15
- without cert.	35
University - without degree	20
- with degree	15

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	305
Attending School Full-Time	35
Not Attending School Full-Time	275

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	360
Non-Movers	145
Movers	215
Non-Migrants	115
Migrants	100
Total In-Migrants	100
From Same Province	40
From Different Province	55
From Outside Canada	5
Total Out-Migrants	180
To Same Province	120
To Different Province	60
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-85

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	365
Born in Province of Residence	220
Born Outside Canada	30
United States	5
Other America	-
United Kingdom	-
Other European	15
Asia	-

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	5
1945 - 1964	15
1965 - 1978	5
1979 - 1981	5

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	5
5 - 19 Years	10
20 Years and Over	20

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	155
Under $2,000	15
2,000 - 3,999	10
4,000 - 5,999	20
6,000 - 9,999	20
10,000 - 14,999	15
15,000 - 19,999	20
20,000 - 24,999	25
25,000 and Over	25
Average Income	14,112
Median Income	11,999
Total Income - Females 15 Years +	105
Under $1,000	10
$1,000 - 1,999	10
2,000 - 2,999	10
3,000 - 3,999	10
4,000 - 5,999	20
6,000 - 7,999	10
8,000 - 9,999	10
10,000 - 14,999	10
15,000 and Over	20
Average Income	8,875
Median Income	5,499

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	125
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	125
Managerial, admin and related	20
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	5
Clerical and Related	5
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	10
Primary Occupations	25
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricationg, Assembling, Repairing	-
Construction Trades Occupations	35
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	10
Other	10
Females - Total Labour Force	70
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	70
Managerial, Admin and Related	5
Teaching and Related	10
Occupations in Medicine and Health	10
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	5
Clerical and Related	15
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	20
Primary Occupations	-
Processing Occupations	5
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	-

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	200
Industry - Not Applicable	-
All Industries	195
Primary Industries	35
Manufacturing Industries	5
Construction Industry	10
Transportation, Communication and Other	30
Trade	20
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	-
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind	45
Public Admin and Defence	45

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	125
Paid Workers	115
Self-Employed	10
Females - All Classes of Worker	70
Paid Workers	65
Self-Employed	-

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-MALES

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	170
In Labour Force	130
Employed	100
Unemployed	25
Not in Labour Force	45
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	76.5
15 - 24 Years	63.6
25 Years and Over	78.3
Married (Excluding Separated)	87.5
Unemployment Rate	19.2
15 - 24 Years	42.9
25 Years and Over	11.1

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY-FEMALES

Females - Population 15 Years and Over	135
In Labour Force	70
Employed	55
Unemployed	10
Not in labour Force	65
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	20
Participation Rate	51.9
15 - 24 Years	60.0
25 Years and Over	44.4
Married (Excluding Separated)	43.8
Unemployment Rate	14.3
15 - 24 Years	33.3
25 Years and Over	12.5

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	135
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	4.6
Period of Construction - Before 1946	15
- 1946 - 1960	30
- 1961 - 1970	15
- 1071 - 1981	70
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	110
- More Than One Bathroom	10
- Central Heating	110
- Minor Repairs Needed	60
- Major Repairs Needed	25
Average Value of Dwelling	37,920

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.6
Median Length of Occupancy	3
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	244
Gross Rent ⌊ 25% of Household Income	15
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	280
Owner's Major Payments ⌊ 25% of Household Income	5

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: Village status as of June 1,1984

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council

Municipal Government:

Mayor: Ken Cooper

Councillors: Joyce Ronaghan, Mabel Kottnitz, Holly Hosack, Greg Frazer

Manager: Barry Grahan

Clerk: Wendy Andre

Community Club:

Mayo Community Club

President: Gerry Peters
Secretary: Linda Miller

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Piers McDonald	NDP	Mayo

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: L.M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Elaine Kimball

Secretary: Alla Blysak

Indian band:

Name of Band: Mayo Indian Band

Chief: Robert Hager

Manager: Hal Mehaffey

Councillors: Mikola Peters, Billy Germaine, Dave Moses, Frank Patterson, Harry McGinty, Peter Lucas

Drug and Alcohol Councillor: Bob Roach
Special administrator: Mabel Kottnitz
Education Liason: Nancy Sinnott
Land Claims: Mikola Peter

Revenue and Expenditure:

The total operation and maintenance budget for the Village of Mayo is: $446,000.00

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.25%
General	0.90%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	1.11%
General	0.90%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
Taxfilers	265	260	255
Total Income			
# reporting	250	250	250
amount	$3,764,000	$3,393,000	$3,323,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	230	225	225
amount	$3,518,000	$2,971,000	$2,841,000
Employment income			
# reporting	225	210	225
amount	$3,271,000	$2,717,000	$2,778,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	-	-	45
amount	-	-	$142,000
UIC - # reporting	75	50	40
amount	$256,000	$151,000	$121,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Mayo functions as a distribution centre for the neighbouring mining communities of Elsa and Keno. It is also a base for prospecting and exploration in the surrounding area.

Financial Services:

Banking is done by mail.

Renewable Resources:

Game: There are 78 traplines registered in the Mayo area with a harvest including: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:
Mixed farming - which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains and egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: Gold, silver, lead, zinc

Mines operating: United Keno Hill Mines
Springmount Operating Co. Ltd
Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd.

Reserves: In Mayo mining district (1985): Lead, Silver, Cobalt, Cadmium, Copper, Coal, Iron, Uranium, Antimony, Zinc, Tungsten

Tourism:
Main attractions: Mayo Lake, Ethel Lake, Minto Lake, Hanson Lake, McQuestion Lakes - Fishing for Trout, Pike, and Grayling. Stewart River and McQuestion River - canoeing, Rock Hounding, Prospecting, Hiking

Facilities: North Star Motel, Stewart Crossing Lodge, Chateau Mayo Hotel
Government Campground

Manufacturing:
Gold Jewlery, Native Crafts, three lumber mills

Labour Market:

Feb. 1986

	Male:	Female:
# unemployed:	27	18

Seeking employment: 7 construction, 3 service, 1 clerical, 4 forestry, 3 social sciences, 6 transport/equipment, 8 other, 2 managerial, 1 sales

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Hutton's Service, Silver Trail, Ewing Transport Ltd., Bardusan Placers Ltd., Duncan Creek Gold-Dusters Ltd., Tintina Expediting Services, Moose Creek Lodge, Yukon Log Craft, Conde North Ventures Ltd., Stewart Valley Enterprises, Cal's Trucking, Mayo Taxi and Bus Service, Lansing Enterprises Ltd., Mayo Caselot and Expediting Service, Danny's Dept. Store (Yukon) Ltd., Mayo Historical Society, Chateau Mayo Hotel, North Star Motel, Wilf's Contracting, Blair Andre Maintenance Contracting, C and I Construction, Stewart Crossing Lodge, J and B Contracting, Ewing Holdings, Mayo Variety Store, Meldean Placers

Business information contact: Territorial Agent: 996-2276

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Company: Northern Canada Power Commisssion

Distributor: NCPC

Source: hydroelectric station near Mayo; standby diesel generating plant (1025 kW) type: hydro

Transformer capacity: 6000kW

Present consumption: 4,397 MWh per year

Rates:

(April 1984)..Residential

Customer Charge:	$5.57
First 300 kWh:	$.0744/kWh
All over 300 kWh:	$.0539/kWh

Water:
Source: Pumphouse owned and operated by Village of Mayo, consisting of one shallow cold water well, one deep (245 meters) warm water well. The indian village is supplied by water truck.

Depth to ground water: 3 to 3.6 meters.

Reservoir size: 80,000 litres

Chemical analysis: chlorinated, deep well water is slightly hard

Sanitation System:----------

Sewage:

- collection and disposal: Gravity sewer system with lift station operated during river high water. Individuals maintain their own septic tank and leaching pit. Sewage is descharged by gravity into Stewart River.

Garbage

- location of dump: 4 km. from Mayo, in a kettle hole
- method of collection: private contractor for paying customers; individual hauling

Fuel:----------

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd.

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)	
Regular	$.680/L	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	$.685/L	(-40)	N/A
Suprene Unleaded	$.695/L	(-55)	$.535/L

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in the Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------

Surfacing: B.S.T.

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: drainage in some areas of community is poor; Ditch and culvert systen

Highway Maintenance:----------

General highway maintenance with calcium chloride dust control on Mayo Access Road.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:----------

City

- taxis: Mayo Taxi
- passenger buses: Mayo Taxi
- rental agencies: Mayo Taxi

Intercity

- passenger buses: Mayo Taxi & Bus Services, (charter), Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd. (charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)
- trucking companies: Cal's trucking, Ewing Transport Ltd., C & I Construction

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Mayo Road connecting to Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------

Airport: 6.5 km. north of Mayo

Coordinates: 63° 37'N 135° 52'W

Elevation: 710.79 meters (1,653')

Runways: 1400 meters x 64.5 (4,850' X 150'), Gravel, VASIS, Tfwo lighted windsocks, Rotating beacon and maintained year round by the Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: float dock on Stewart River with coordinates of 63° 35'N 135° 54'W

Heliport: 63° 36'N 137° 54'W with elevation of 698.75 meters (1625').

Airport facilities:----------

Mayo airport has the following facilities: Flight service station - 24 hours/day, NDB Nav Aid 36.5 KHZ, Fuel 100/130 and F40, Parking aircraft/public, Public phone, Airport terminal building, Aircraft plug-ins.

Helicopters charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: float dock for planes on Stewart River

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
Elsa Tramline published Bi-weekly

Radio:

Stations:			Frequencies:
	CBC		1230 kHz.
	CHON	fm	90.5 MHz.
	CFMI	fm	101.5 MHz.

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV channel 7 (via Elsa receiver)
BCTV channel 2

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 996 Mayo telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel:	Elsa channel 8 YS	Stewart Crossing channel 5 YJ
Transmit frequency:	152.72 MHz.	152.63 MHz.
Receive frequency:	157.78 MHz.	157.789 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: The Yukon Government Administration Building

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1MO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal; one constables
one Indian special constable

Equipment:
Two vehicles; one boat; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Mayo, Elsa, Keno, Stewart Crossing, Mayo Road

Fire:
Chief: R. Sutherland

Personnel - volunteer: 16

Vehicles and equipment:

One 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 4,546 litre water tanker, 727 litre per minute portable pump, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, portable generator and two floodlights, power saw

Alarm systems:

Conference phone, siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:

19 hydrants

Inspections, first aid courses:

Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly offered to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:

1970 -81: 40 fires
$1,033,605 total fire loss
$185.63 average Per Capita loss

1981: 3 fires
$25,600 loss

Insurance classification of community:

$50,000 Home: insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	1	undefined
Assaults	18	23	+27.7%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	18	24	+33.3%
Break & Enter	24	18	-25%
Theft, motor vehicles	2	2	-
Theft Over $1000	5	10	+100%
Theft Under $1000	16	9	-43.8%
Possession of Stolen Goods	1	0	-100%
Frauds	3	2	-33%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	51	41	-19.6%
Drug Offences	1	5	+400.0%
Traffic: Collisions	29	20	-31%
Driving: > than 80 mg alcohol	4	1	-75%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:

Mayo General Hospital 996-2345

beds: 16

Doctors: 1

Nurses: In Mayo, there are 6 hospital nurses and 1 community health nurse.

Medical clinic: Mayo Health Centre 996-2345 one resident nurse

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson
Dr. Hugh Bostock Lodge, Mayo
Mayo Group Home

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Alla Blysak
Box 9
Mayo, Yukon 996-2283

Area: Mayo, Elsa, Keno, Stewart Crossing, Mayo Road, Pelly Crossing

Alcohol and Drug Services:
There is one Community Addiction Worker in Mayo: Lynn Rear.
Mayo Indian Band Drug and Alcohol Councillor: Bob Roach

Manpower and Employment:
Unemployment Insurance Claims: 27 (Sept. 1985)

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Simon Mason-Wood
Emery Shilleto
Vera McGinty

Coroner: Dr. James V. Clark
Simon Mason-Wood

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year in Administration Building.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
J.V. Clark School

Grades: K to 12

Principal: Roy Tuton

Student Enrollment: 105

Person years of instruction: 9.5

Specialists and special educational programs:
There are two remedial instructors available in Mayo.

College:
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satelite of the Yukon College) in Mayo for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by the Yukon College.

Research Facilities:
Library: Mayo Branch Library & Library Board

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Total Occupied private dwellings	135	55	80
Total Multiple Dwellings	20	-	15
Apartments - under 5:	5	-	5
Duplex:	10	-	10
Single detached:	100	40	55
Total Movable Dwellings	15	10	10
Mobiles	20	10	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use 1985

commercial:	33
industrial:	1
institutional:	16
open space:	19
park recreational:	12
recreational cottage:	48
residential single:	248
residential multiple:	23
residential other:	10

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 32	value:	$940,000
1983	13		$390,350
as of March 1986	0		0

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Chateau Mayo Hotel, North Star Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

3 playgrounds

Sports:

Badminton Club, Gymnastics, Club, pool programs, Volleyball Club, hockey, softball Mayo Curling Rink, Community Hall, pool and wading pool (Summer only), two baseball diamonds, outdoor skating rink, soccer field, cross country skiing

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Ceramic Club, concerts organized by (YTG) Recreation Branch

Community service clubs: Lions, Legion, "WIGGS" - Women's Inter-Denominational Group

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Brownies, Girl Guides, Mayo Youth Group

Churches:

Denominations:	Name of minister/pastor:
Christ the King Mission	Father Hubers
Spiritual Assembly of Baha'i's of Mayo	-
Anglican Church	Rev. Dorothy Thorpe

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

Early March: Winter Carnival
July 1st Day

Heritage centres and other organizations:

Stewart Valley Outreach, Mayo Historical Society, Silver Trail Tourism Association

OLD CROW

OLD CROW

LOCATION

Coordinates:

67° 34′N 139° 51′W

Area:

(not available for unorganized community)

Elevation:

824 feet at airport

Distance from capital:

approximately 780 km. N of Whitehorse by air

Region:

The Northern Yukon

Geographical features:

The Yukon's most northerly settlement, Old Crow, is located 120 miles north of the Arctic Circle and is inaccessible by road. Old Crow is on the Porcupine Plateau and is surrounded by numerous small lakes and river tributaries. To the east lies the Old Crow Mountain Range.

Site description:

Old Crow is situated on a flat area of a high bank of the Porcupine River, west of its junction with the Old Crow River. The bank is 5 meters above water level and is susceptible to flooding during spring runoff. To the north, the land rises gradually to the toe of low mountains about one kilometer from the river.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Alpine sedges, grasses, shrubs, Arctic bell-heather, mountain avens, dwarf willows, fescue, some white spruce. Tundra Region, with patches of needle leaf trees.

Soil:

Orthic regisol - significant accumulation of illuvial organic matter; cyric gleysol - poor drainage conditions; clay, gravel, sand, silt, covered by 150 mm. of organic material.

Geology:

Northern Yukon Fold Complex. Formations are not as old as in the rest of the Yukon: Cenozoic Age (fifty million years ago) to Recent.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -28.8°C	July	- mean high: 20.7°C
	- mean low: -38.6°C		- mean low: 7.5°C
	- average: -33.7°C		- average: 14.1°C

Extreme record high: 30.6°C Date: June 16, 1969
low: -59.4°C Date: Jan. 5, 1975

Yearly average temperature: -9.9°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	212.0 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	108.2 mm.	Wettest month:	August
Annual snowfall:	103.8 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 71

Prevailing winds:

Direction: northeast Velocity: 7.9 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: continuous December 21: nil

Frosts:

frost-free days: 63

average date of last spring frost: June 14

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 17

Unusual weather conditions:

Old Crow is typical of most valley sites in the Northern Yukon north of the Ogilvie Mountains. Winter is long with only short and infrequent mild spells. Few warm days really occur until mid- to late May when summer begins in a rush.

Continuous permafrost is encountered at depths from 15 to 50 cm. below ground level within the village and the immediate surrounding area. Permafrost is overlain by a mixture of gravel, sand and silt, topped by 150 mm. of organic material.

The community site is affected by gradual erosion of the river bank.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The name "Old Crow" is an early adaptation of "Te - Tshin - Gevtik" meaning "walking crow" (raven), the name of a revered chief, which local Indians had applied to the region.

History:

Archaeological evidence suggests that people first lived in the Old Crow Flats area 30,000 years ago, making it one of the oldest human habitations sites in North America.

The recent history of Old Crow is linked with trading posts on the Porcupine River. Fort Yukon was built at the mouth of the Porcupine in 1840, but was moved after the Canada/U.S. boundary was set in 1867. It was renamed Rampart House and the Vunta Kutchin began to trade there.

Farther north, the present day site of Old Crow was a good fishing area near major spring caribou crossing places and had been a gathering spot for families going down the Porcupine to trade. By 1909, interest was shifting away from Rampart House toward Old Crow.

In 1911 a smallpox epidemic seriously depopulated the Kutchin. The survivors moved to Old Crow and used it as their headquarters. Buildings were burned at Rampart House to prevent further spread of the epidemic.

Until the 1950's, people wintered in small camps along the Porcupine River. Only when a federal day-school was built in the 1950's did Old Crow become a year-round headquarters.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 217 1985: 265 1986: 283

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	34	22	12
5 - 9	29	18	11
10 - 14	25	15	10
15 - 19	18	12	6
20 - 24	25	15	10
25 - 34	58	30	28
35 - 44	35	19	16
45 - 54	18	10	8
55 - 64	17	9	8
65+	24	9	15
Total	283	159	124

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English: 170
Indian: 70 (Native Indian Language: Loucheux or Kutchin
French: - Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German: -

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	55	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	15	6 - 14	5
3	20	15 - 17	-
4	10	18+	10
5	5	Families With Children at Home	50
6	-	Average # Children Per Family	2.17
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	35
8+	5	Total Lone-Parent Families	20
Average # Persons Per Family	3.7	Total Primary Families	50
Total Persons in Families	205	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	35		

Marital composition:

Single:	145	Widowed:	25	Separated:	10
Married:	65	Divorced:	5	Total:	245

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by the Yukon Government

Community Club:
Old Crow Co-op

Manager: N/A

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Norma Kassi	NDP	Old Crow

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: Dale Kozmeniuk
Human Resources Worker: Lorraine Netro

Indian band:
Name of Band: Old Crow Indian Band

Chief: Alice Frost

Manager: Howard Linklater

Roy Moses
Stanley Njootli
Roger Kaye
George Vittrewta

Native Resource Worker: Stanley Njootli

Property Tax Structure:

	1986
Total tax rate: residential	0.95%
General	0.60%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residence	0.81%
General	0.60%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
The economy of Old Crow is based on hunting, trapping and fishing.

Financial Services:
Banking is done by mail and telephone

Renewable Resources:
Game: (No Harvest Data available)

Number of trappers: Group Trapping

Area: controlled by an elected group leader

Agriculture:
None

Non-Renewable Resources:
Mines operating: none; some mineral claims northeast of Old Crow

Reserves: Porcupine River Area; Blow River area

Tourism:
Main attractions: Old Crow Flats

Facilities: The Old Crow Motel, and the Old Crow Co-op Lodging

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	5	5

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Fanny Charlie, Alice Frost, Old Crow Motel, Old Crow Co-operative Assoc., Old Crow Band Council, Charlie's Cafe, Far North Missionary Fellowship, Old Crow Arts and Crafts Co-op, Tetlichi Arcade and North Yukon Air Ltd.

Business information contact:	Territorial Agent (Dawson)	993-5348
	Consumer & Corporate Affairs	667-5111
	R.C.M.Police	966-3211

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:
Local generating plant

Type: diesel

Transformer capacity: 725 kW

Present consumption: 690 MWh; 250,000 litres of diesel per year

Rates:

(April 1984)---Residential

Customer Charge: $3.90
Plus an additional charge of $.313/kWh

Water:
Source and Distribution: Water is obtained from an artesian water well installed in 1982. There was a pumphouse and truckfill point installed for trucked water delivery.

Chemical analysis: Excellent quality water

Sanitation System:
Sewage

- collection and disposal: Individual holding tanks emptied by trucked service. Sewage from bucket toilets is hauled to a disposal area in plastic "honey bags". Sewage emptied from holding tanks is disposed in a sewage lagoon which discharges to the Porcupine River.

Garbage

- location of dump: At west end of air strip
- method of collection: pick-up service provided by the Old Crow Indian Band
- method of disposal: pit dump, occasionally burned and covered with earth.

Fuel:

Fuel oil supply source: flown in by a Hercules during the summer months.

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	N/A	(-30) N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40) N/A
Suprene Unleaded	N/A	(-55) N/A

Primarily wood heating

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: rough gravel or dirt paths

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: adequate drainage with aid of culverts for main streets, however water pools form on edges of streets and adjacent to some houses

Highway Maintenance:

No highway surface connecting Old Crow with other communities in the Yukon.

Public Transportation:

City

- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity

- passenger buses: none
- trucking companies: none

Resupply corridors: Supplies come by air freight only. Heating fuel and building supplies are air lifted in annually via Hercules aircraft. Tourists from around the world come to Old Crow via canoes each summer. Most begin their trip at Eagle River Bridge on the Dempster Highway, continue through Old Crow and on to Alaska.

Air Facilities and Transport:

Airport: Immediately adjacent to the Old Crow community.

Coordinates: 67° 34′N 139° 50′W

Elevation: 354.32 meters (824′)

Runways: 2150 meters x 43 (5,000′ X 100′), Gravel, Low intensity lighting Two lighted windsocks, Rotating beacon, VASIS and ARCAL. Airstrip is maintained year round by the Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: Are available on river immediately adjacent to Old Crow, with coordinates of 67° 34′N 139° 51′W

Airport facilities:

The airport facilities available at Old Crow are: CARS limited hours 121.1 MHZ, Public/private parking, Aircraft plug-ins, Airport terminal building, Public phone, Fuel 100/130 and JP4, NDB Nav Aid 284 KHZ, Customs with prior notice by R.C.M.P.

Aircraft companies: Trans North Air, North Yukon Air Ltd., 50% band Owned, operates 2 aircraft and provides a charter service.

Charters/helicopters available

Waterways and Marine Transport:

Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:

None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:

None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: Indian Band has a broadcasting station through CBC

CHON	FM	90.5
CKRW	AM	6.10

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV (CH. 13)

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 966 Old Crow Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channels YL, YR, and YK.

Postal Services:
Station: Old Crow Co-op

Frequency of delivery: flown in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1NO

*Grocery orders also flown into Old Crow

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal, one constable, one Indian special constable

Equipment:
one vehicle one boat two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Old Crow Flats

Fire:
Chief: R. Ollett

Personnel - volunteer: 6

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1970 4,546 litre tanker c/w 568 litre per minute pump, one 68 kg. wheeled extinguisher (dry chemical), 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, nozzles and hose accessories;

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
None; water from 9,000 litre storage tank in school and 4,500 litre tank in nursing station

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs; St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 81: 9 fires
$2,010,995
$859.40 average Per Capita loss

1981: Major Loss: Old Crow School - $2,000,000

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	0	-
Assaults	31	55	+77.5%
Other Sexual Offences	0	1	undefined
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	31	56	+80.6%
Break & Enter	16	22	+37.5%
Theft, motor vehicle	0	0	-
Theft Over $1000	4	1	-75%
Theft Under $1000	6	11	+83.3%
Possession of stolen goods	1	1	-
Frauds	3	6	+100%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	30	41	+36.6%
Drug Offences	5	5	-
Traffic: Collisions	2	2	-
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	5	5	-

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Nursing Station 966-3421

beds: 2

Doctors: none

Nurses: 1

Medical clinic: Dawson Community Health Centre
Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Nursing Station in community. All energency medical needs are by airlift. Medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government.

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson
Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Lorraine Netro
General Delivery
Old Crow, Yukon

Area: Dawson, Old Crow

Daycare:
Old Crow Day Care

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker in Old Crow: Adelaine Charlie

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Linda Garner

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court is held three times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Chief Zzeh Gittlit School

Grades: K to 10

Principal: N/A

Student Enrollment: 52

Person years of instruction: 4.5

Specialists and special educational programs:
Old Crow has both a kindergarten instructor and a remedial tutor.

College:
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of the Yukon College) in Old Crow for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by the Yukon College.

Research Facilities:
Library: Old Crow Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	50	20	75
Total Multiple Dwellings	-	5	5
Double house	-	5	5
Single detached	50	10	60
Mobile homes	5	5	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 19981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and property use 1986:

commercial	11
institutional	5
industrial	2
residential single	9
residential multiple	2

Hotels:
None

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:
Hockey, cross-country skiing, softball, sports days; Community Hall, outdoor skating rink, Old Crow Ski Club

Social/Cultural:----------
Theatre: none

Movies shown in Community Hall

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Girl Guides

Churches:----------

Denominations	Name of minister/pastor
Anglican Church Rectory	Rev. Don Sax Rev. Lee Sax Rev. Ellen Bruce
Far North Missionary Fellowship	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------
None

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------
Porcupine Indian Centre

PELLY CROSSING

PELLY CROSSING

LOCATION

Coordinates:

62° 49′N 136° 34′W

Area:

not available for unorganized community

Elevation:

(1,540 feet), 470 meters

Distance from capital:

286 km. N of Whitehorse
244 km. by air

Region:

The Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Pelly Crossing lies on the Yukon Plateau between the Dawson Mountain Range and Tintina Trench. Nearby are Diamain and Tatlmain Lakes. The Pelly River Valley is wide and open here.

Site description:

km. 465.4 on the Klondike Highway; Pelly Crossing is about midway between Whitehorse and Dawson City. Pelly Crossing is situated at the highway crossing of the Pelly River.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White spruce, white birch (large burn area), lodgepole pine; Boreal Forest Region: needle leaf trees with some Boreal broadleaf

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: rocky and stony phases, silt and some clay. Medium textured morainal deposits (too coarse for grains, but good vegetable production)

Geology:

Granite and sedimentary and volcanic rocks; Paleozoic Age (five hundred to two hundred million years ago); Near Pelly Crossing are two volcanos from the Cenozoic Period (twenty-five million years ago). The Yukon Crystalline Platform

CLIMATE

Temperature:

(all data is from Pelly River Farm, 40 km. west of Pelly Crossing)

January	- mean high: -25.4°C	July	- mean high: 22.0°C
	- mean low: -36.3°C		- mean low: 7.4°C
	- average: -30.9°C		- average: 14.7°C

Extreme record high: 35.0°C Date: June 15, 1969
low: -60.0°C Date: Feb. 13, 1979

Yearly average temperature: -4.9°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	293.8 mm.	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	173.1 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	120.7 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 117

Prevailing winds:

Direction: (estimated) west Velocity: 5 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 20.2 hours December 21: 4.8 hours

Frosts:

frost-free days: 61

average date of last spring frost: June 16

average date of first fall frost: Aug. 17

Unusual weather conditions:

Pelly is subject to prolonged cold spells in winter but has lengthy warm spells in the summer as well.

Permafrost is encountered in some isolated spots in the vicinity of Pelly Crossing, but generally the area is permafrost-free.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The town was so named because it was located at a point where the Pelly River met the Overland Trail, which was built in 1902 and ran from Whitehorse to Dawson. The Overland Trail was a forerunner of the modern day Klondike Highway, which roughly follows the original route. Originally, the Pelly was crossed by means of a ferry, but this was later replaced by a bridge.

The Pelly River was named in 1840 by explorer Robert Campbell for a governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John Henry Pelly (1777 - 1852).

History:

Early travellers in the area reported large concentrations of people downriver at the junction of the Yukon and Pelly Rivers. An attempt by trader Robert Campbell to establish a trading post (Fort Selkirk) in 1848 was thwarted when the Chilkats burned it in 1852. It was the only White settlement in the Yukon ever to be destroyed by Indians.

By 1891, Alaska traders moved to the area and, with the gold rush, Selkirk sprang to life again. It became a checkpoint where Northwest Mounted Police made sure travellers to the goldfields carried enough provisions. By 1911 a post was operating at Minto as well.

Pelly had two roadhouses and a trading post run by Ira Van Bibber and his partner Woolen. Trading posts were abandoned around 1952 when riverboats were beached and the road to Dawson completed. Indian families from Minto and Fort Selkirk were encouraged to move to Pelly Crossing where government had built houses and a school. In 1958 the ferry across the Pelly River was replaced by a modern bridge.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 123 1985: 206 1986: 226

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0 - 4	24	15	9
5 - 9	18	9	9
10 - 14	19	10	9
15 - 19	24	15	9
20 - 24	25	11	14
25 - 34	29	12	17
35 - 44	29	18	11
45 - 54	15	9	6
55 - 64	14	9	5
65+	15	8	7
Total	226	116	96

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	115	
Indian:	-	(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect
French:	-	- Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	-	
Other:	65	

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	40	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	10	6 - 14	5
3	10	15 - 17	-
4	5	18+	5
5	5	Families With Children at Home	35
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	2.15
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	30
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	10
Average # Persons Per Family	3.9	Total Primary Families	40
Total Persons in Families	155	Total Secondary Families	-
Total Persons Not in Families	25		

Marital composition:

Single:	105	Widowed:	10	Separated:	5
Married:	60	Divorced:	0	Total:	185

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Administered by Selkirk Band

Community Club:

Pelly Crossing Community Club

President: Emma Alfred

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Danny Joe	NDP	Tatchun

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: L.M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Elaine Kimball

Secretary: Maryann Olsen

Indian band:

Name of Band: Selkirk Indian Band

Chief: Franklin Roberts

Manager: Frank Turner

Councillors: Thomas Harper, Kinch Curry, Wilson Silverfox, Lucy McGinty

Community Resource Worker: Jerry Alfred

Tax Structure:

(1986)

Total tax rate:	Residential	0.95%
	General	0.60%
	School	0.35%
Total tax rate:	Non-residential	0.81%
	General	0.60%
	School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Pelly Crossing is economically supported by hunting, trapping, fishing for salmon and outfitting and guiding. Administration of all Indian Band programs are done in Pelly Crossing through the Selkirk Band Council.

Financial Services:

None; banking is done by mail and telephone

Renewable Resources:----------

Game: Pelly Crossing is included in the Ross River Area which has 67 traplines registered. The harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine

Agriculture:----------

Mixed Farming - which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, and egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:----------

Minerals: copper, gold, silver - molybdenum occurrence at Braden's Canyon

Mines operating: none; placer mining on Grayling Creek

Tourism:----------

Visitations at Fort Selkirk provide a rough indicator of canoe traffic on the Yukon River. Fort Selkirk is an abandoned community which is now being stabilized and restored. It is approximately 20 miles from a public road and therefore most visitors are canoeists. In 1984 660 people signed the guest book, up approximately 4% from 1983.

Main attractions: Fort Selkirk which is located on the Yukon River and Pelly River.

Facilities: none

Manufacturing:----------

None

Labour Market:----------

December 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	15	4

Unions: none

Local Businesses:----------

Pelly Crossing Community Club, Selkirk Indian Band Broadcasting Society, Pelly River Garage, Fort Selkirk Trading Post, Selkirk Band Council

Business information contact: Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: two generating plants; type: diesel

Transformer capacity: 600 kW (100% standby capacity)

Consumption: 683,000 litres of diesel per year

Rates:----------

(Dec. 1985) Residential

Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 kWh: $.267/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.242/kWh
All over 500 kWh: $.188/kWh

Water:----------

Source: private wells; some individual hauling from nearest available well

Depth to ground water: 20 meters

Reservoir size: no reservoir

Chemical analysis: good quality

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks with subsurface tile fields. Native village has a combination of septic tanks and earth privies.

Garbage

- location of dump: south of Pelly Crossing, just off the Klondike Highway
- method of collection: band collects some; some individual hauling
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill.

Fuel:

Fuel oil: supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel	(Dec. 1985)
Regular	N/A	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40)	N/A
		(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;

Wood: Is widely used in the Yukon for heating.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: gravel, graded with calcium chloride dust control.

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: fair natural drainage

Highway Maintenance:

General highway maintenance with calcium chloride dust control in summer months.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:

City

- taxis: Johnny's Taxi Service
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity

- passenger buses: Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:

Development of airstrip scheduled for completion in 1986. Currently, the airstrip in Carmacks or Mayo is the nearest to Pelly Crossing.

Waterways and Marine Transport:

Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:

None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:

None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:

None

Radio:

Stations: CBC FM 105.9 Selkirk Indian Band Broadcasting Society
CHON FM 90.5

Television:

Stations: CBC Anik TV (YTG receiver)

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 537 Pelly Telex, CNCP: not available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel: Pelly Crossing JW

Postal Services:
Station: Adjoined to Fort Selkirk Trading Post.

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1PO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal and one constable

Equipment:
1 vehicle; 1 boat; 2 snowmachine

Patrol areas:
Pelly Crossing, Klondike Highway between Stewart Crossing and Carmacks

Fire:
Chief: D. Johnny

Personnel - volunteer: 6

Vehicles and equipment:
Firetruck with 4,546 litre water tanker and 568 litre per minute pump; one 386 litre per minute portable pump, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, hose accessories

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; one other 4,546 litre tank in Fire Hall, protected water hole in river

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1973 - 1981: 8 fires
$119,092 total fire loss
$128.47 average Per Capita loss

1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
Pelly Crossing had it's own jurisdictional R.C.M. Police office open in August of 1984.

TOTAL OFFENCES

	1984	1985
Homicide	0	0
Assaults	23	44
Other sexual offences	0	0
Robbery	0	1
Abduction	0	0
Total Crimes Against Person	23	45
Break and Enter	5	6
Theft, motor vehicle	0	3
Theft over $1000	5	7
Theft under $1000	3	17
Possession of Stolen goods	0	1
Frauds	0	3
Total Crimes Against Property	13	37
Drug Offences	0	1
Traffic; Collision	6	17
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	0	3

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Centre 537-3241

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: 1

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance stations at Carmacks or Mayo; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Elaine Kimball
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon

Alcohol and Drug Services:
The Selkirk Indian Band administers it's own Social Development and Community Alcohol Prevention Program.

One Community Addiction Worker in Mayo: Lynn Rear

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Gregory Sims
Kathleen Thorpe
Coroner: none

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court is held four times a year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Eliza Van Bibber School

Grades: K to 9

Principal: Allene Becker

Student Enrollment: 42

Person years of instruction: 4.0

Specialists and special educational programs:
Pelly Crossing has a remedial tutor in it's school system.

Colleges, Universities:
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of the Yukon College) in Pelly Crossing for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by the Yukon College.

Research Facilities:
Library: Pelly River Community Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	35	15	45
Single detached	35	5	45
Total Movable Dwellings	-	-	5
Mobile homes	-	5	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Zoning and property use: 1986

commercial	5
institutional	5
residential single	20
residential multiple	1

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 1	value:	$750
1983	-		-
as of March 1986	0		0

Hotels:
None

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:
Outdoor skating rink, surrounding land and rivers are used extensively. The Selkirk Band operates a Community Hall as well as a number of Community Cabins.

Sports:
Cross-country skiing, hockey, baseball, sports days; Community Hall, outdoor skating rink

Social/Cultural:
Theatre: none Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds:
Bingo, cribbage

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Boy Scouts, Brownies

Churches:
Anglican Church

Special community events and seasonal festivals:
Mini Rendezvous

Heritage centres and other organizations:
None

ROSS RIVER

ROSS RIVER

LOCATION

Coordinates:

61° 59′N 132° 26′W

Area:

Not available for unorganized community

Elevation:

(2,280 feet), 695 meters

Distance from capital:

358 km. NW of Whitehorse
194 km. by air

Region:

East Central Yukon

Geographical features:

Ross River is located in Tintina Trench. The Tintina Fault Line runs through the area. The St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains rises to the south; the Anvil Range to the northwest. Ross River is surrounded by small lakes.

Site description:

358 km. NW of Whitehorse.

Ross River is on the North Canol Road, about 10 km. north of its junction with the Campbell Highway. It lies nestled in the Pelly River Valley on the south shore of the Pelly River. The Pelly River and Ross River form a confluence here. The Pelly River Valley is approximately eight to ten kilometers wide in this area.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Some barren patches; white spruce, white birch, poplar, lodgepole pine; Boreal Forest Region; Tundra to the east.

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: presence of lime carbonate; some areas dominantly rockland. Gravel and coarse, sandy soils prevail. Surface cover 10-30 cm. of white volcanic ash.

Geology:

Selwyn Fold Belt; formations date from Proterozoic (one billion years ago) and Paleozoic Age (three hundred to three hundred fifty million years ago).

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -23.2°C	July	- mean high: 21.4°C
	- mean low: -35.4°C		- mean low: 4.8°C
	- average: -29.3°C		- average: 13.1°C

Extreme record high: 33.3°C Date: June 13, 1969
low: -59.4°C Date: Feb. 3, 1968

Yearly average temperature: -5.3°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	267.5°C	Driest month:	March
Annual rainfall:	157.5°C	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	110.0 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 94

Prevailing winds:

Direction: east Velocity: 8 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.8 hours December 21: 5.0 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 25

Average date of last spring frost: July 1

Average date of first fall frost: July 27

Unusual weather conditions:

Ross River is one of the driest areas in the Central Yukon and is also subject to frequent summer frosts as well as very cold winter temperatures.

Some pockets of permafrost exist at an approximate 4 meter depth but the permafrost has disappeared in cleared areas. Permafrost does not create significant problems probably due to good soils and due to natural reseeding in cleared areas.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Poole Field and Clement Lewis named the settlement "Nahanni House" because a number of Indians from the Nahanni country began to trap and trade there. The present name comes from the river which was named in 1834 by Robert Campbell, a Hudson's Bay Company explorer, to honour Chief Factor Donald Ross of the Hudson's Bay Company.

History:

Two Hudson's Bay Company traders, Lewis and Field, ran a post on the north bank of the Pelly River from 1903 onward. Taylor and Drury were trading in the area by 1905. The settlement was later moved to the south bank.

The building of the Canol Pipeline and road in the early 1940's gave Ross River its first road contact with other communities. When Taylor and Drury's posts closed in 1952, Indians split into two groups, some moving to Ross River and some to Upper Liard.

The development of Anvil Mine in the 1960's brought more people to the community. In 1967 the mine had begun to operate and in 1968 the Robert Campbell Highway was completed. An exodus of people from Ross River to Faro was anticipated but it never occurred. Ross River continues to survive as a predominantly Indian community.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 274 1985: 373 1986: 396

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	43	26	17
5 - 9	38	17	21
10 - 14	29	19	10
15 - 19	37	15	22
20 - 24	45	22	23
25 - 34	81	43	38
35 - 44	45	23	22
45 - 54	28	16	12
55 - 64	30	17	13
65+	20	11	9
Total	396	209	187

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	185	
Indian:	20	(Native Indian language: Nahanni Dialect -
French:	5	Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
German:	10	
Other:	75	

Families by Number of Persons:		Families by Structure and Type:	
Total Families	60	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	15	6 - 14	10
3	10	15 - 17	-
4	15	18+	5
5	5	Families With Children at Home	45
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	1.95
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	50
8+	5	Total Lone Parent Families	10
Average # Persons Per Family	3.8	Total Primary Families	55
Total Persons in Families	225	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	60		

Marital composition:

Single:	160	Widowed:	15	Separated:	5
Married:	105	Divorced:	5	Total:	290

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by Yukon Government

Community Association:
Ross River Community Association

President: Bonnie Bennett

Treasurer: Brian Hemsley

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
San Johnston	NDP	Campbell

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Kingsley Gillian

Indian band:
Name of Band: Ross River Indian Band

Chief: Hammond Dick

Manager: Dorothy John

Councillors: Hammond Dick, Dorothy John, Nora Ladue, Grady Tom, McClary AcKlack

Native Resource Worker: Millie Pauls

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.08%
General	0.73%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.94%
General	0.73%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	220	220	230
Total income			
# reporting	215	205	210
amount	$2,773,000	$2,613,000	$2,538,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	165	165	175
amount	$2,373,000	$2,261,000	$2,115,000
Employment income			
# reporting	165	150	165
amount	$2,357,000	$2,062,000	$1,907,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	-	-	-
amount	-	-	-
UIC - # reporting	50	60	50
amount	$157,000	$172,000	$153,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Hunting, trapping, guiding big game parties and mining exploration are the major economic activities in Ross River.

Financial Services:
None - banking is done by mail and telephone

Renewable Resources:
Game: There are 67 traplines registered in the Ross River area. The harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine

Agriculture:
None

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: lead, zinc, tungsten, barite, (coal seams 3 km. SW of Ross River)

Mines operating: none; mineral claims northwest and southwest of Ross River

Reserves: Mactung Property operated by Amax of Canada Ltd., Tom operated by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Ltd., Jason owned by Aberford Resources Ltd., and Howard's Pass operated by Placer Development Ltd. (These deposits are in Macmillan Pass/Howard's Pass area, 150 km. northeast of Ross River.)

Tourism:
Main attractions: North Canol Road, Jackfish Lake for pike and whitefish, Lapie Canyon

Facilities: The Welcome Inn

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	16	9

Unions: none

Local Businesses:

Dena General Cafe, Koser Expediting Services, Ross River Sawmill, Matsen's General Contracting, Trans North Air, Withan Air Ltd., Clifford McLeod Trucking, Ross River Broadcasting Society, Ross River Service Centre, North Star Garage Ltd., Dena General Store, G and T Wood Services, Pelly Sateo (Direct Sellers), Ross River Indian Band, The Welcome Inn, Cam Drinnan (Outfitters), Koser Outfitters, Rogue River Outfitters, Ross River Businessmen's Assoc., Ross River Community Assoc., Ivan's Machine and Welding

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Faro) 994-2724
Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:

Company: NCPC

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: Transmission line from Whitehorse (Faro Grid); standby generating plant with 3 diesel units

Type: hydro; transformer capacity: 350 kW

Consumption: 1395 MWh per year

Rates:

(Dec. 1985)---Residential

Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.215/kWh
Next 300 kWh:	$.193/kWh
All over 500 kWh:	$.148/kWh

Water:

Source: A small number of private individual wells. There is also a community infiltration well located on the flood plain of the Pelly River.

Distribution: Trucked delivery.

Reservoir size: 5,500 litres

Chemical analysis: good quality except for iron and hardness; turbidity increases during river breakup

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks with subsurface tile fields and leaching pits.

Garbage

- location of dump: 2 km. south of Ross River
- method of collection: Band has collection service; YTG housing has private contractor; individual hauling
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill

Fuel:

Fuel oil: supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.605/L	(-30) N/A
Unleaded	$.6174/L	(-40) N/A
		(-55) N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: gravel and dirt roads; no pavement

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: CaCl dust control; generally well drained via roadway ditches; natural drainage is poor in some areas

Highway Maintenance:
Water truck on Campbell Highway during summer months. The Canol Road is a secondary road and experiences mud problems in spring and during rainy periods. It is not maintained in the winter months.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse Watson Lake

Public Transportation:
City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all - weather road: Campbell Highway. Summer traffic North and South Canol

Road and ferry across Pelly River

Air Facilities and Transport:
Airport: Located at southeast edge of community

Coordinates: 61° 58′N 132° 26′W

Elevation: 995.02 meters (2314′)

Runways: 1,675 meters x 43 (5,500′ x 100′), Gravel, Unlighted, Two windsocks which are not lighted, VASIS (scheduled for installation 1986), Air strip is maintained year round by Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: Located on Jackfish Lake at intersection of Robert Campbell and Canol Road.

Airport facilities:
The airport facilities available at Ross River are: CARS limited hours 121.1, Public/private parking, Aircraft plug-ins, Airport terminal building, Public phone, Fuel - limited supply available, NDB Nav Aid 218 KHZ.

Aircraft companies: Alkan Air

Charters/helicopters: Whithan Air Ltd.

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: Pelly River

Ferry services: Ross River Ferry: Summer operation only, 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Links Campbell Highway and North Canol Road 1981/82: 5,511 vehicles crossed the Pelly River

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None (Faro Raven, Faro)

Radio:

Stations:	CBC	Frequencies: 990 kHz.
	CHON FM	90.5

Ross River Broadcasting Society

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV (CH. 12)

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 969 Ross River Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel:	Ross River channel 5 YJ	Faro channel 1 JL
Transmit frequency:	152.63 MHz.	152.51 MHz.
Receive frequency:	157.789 MHz.	157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Post Office

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOB 1SO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal, one constable, one special Indian constable

Equipment:
Two vehicles; two boats; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Ross River, (North and South Canol Roads), Campbell Highway, MacMillan Pass area

Fire:
Chief: B. Hyde

Personnel - volunteer fire department

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders and breathing apparatus, one 1982 6,819 litre tanker c/w 568 litre per minute pump, one 737 litre per minute portable pump, hose accessories

Alarm systems:
Two sirens and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; rapid-fill tanks in Fire Hall and River water supply

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:

1970 - 81:	19 fires
	$183,245 total Fire loss
	$58.96 average Per Capita Loss
1981:	no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	0	-
Assaults	47	39	-17.2%
Other Sexual Offences	0	1	+100%
Robbery	1	1	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	48	41	-14.6%
Break & Enter	25	14	-44%
Theft, motor vehicle	4	2	+100%
Theft Over $1000	9	6	-33%
Theft Under $1000	9	17	+88%
Possession of stolen goods	2	0	-100%
Frauds	0	2	+200%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	49	41	-16.2%
Drug Offences	0	3	+300%
Traffic: Collisions	13	15	+15.4%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	4	15	+275%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Centre 960-2221

beds: none

Doctors: none 2 visit from Whitehorse twice monthly

Nurses: 2 resident nurse

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a week

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Faro; Faro dentist visits Ross River twice a year

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Kingsley Gillian Area: Faro - Ross River
Box 148
Faro, Yukon 994-2749

Receiving and transition homes:
Ross River Group Home

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker in Ross River: Wendy McPheat

Manpower and Employment:
Unemployment Insurance Claims: 16 Sept. 1985

Court Services:

Justice of the Peace: Margaret Thomson, John Witham
Coroner: Donald McKay, John Witham

Court Facilities:

Circuit Court held four times a year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:

Ross River School

Grades: K to 10

Principal: Donald Caldes

Student Enrollment: 84

Person years of instruction: 6.65

Specialists and special educational programs:

Ross River School has a special education instructor.

College:

There is a Community Learning Centre (a sattelite of Yukon College) in Ross River available to those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:

Library: Faro

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	30	60	90
Total Multiple Dwellings	-	-	5
Single detached	25	50	75
Total Movable Dwellings	10	5	5
Mobile homes	-	5	10

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use:

commercial	26
industrial	28
institutional	8
agriculture	1
open space	18
residential single	123
residential multiple	2
residential other	17

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 7	value:	$197,910
1983	14		$304,880
(March) 1986	1		$30,000

Hotels and Convention Centres:

The Welcome Inn

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:
One playground

Sports:
Ross River Curling Club (two sheets), baseball diamond, soccer field, School Gymnasium, Ross River Community Association, outdoor lighted skating rink with heated change rooms, Ross River Recreation Committee

Social/Cultural:
Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:

Denominations	Name of minister/pastor:
Ross River Baptist Church	N/A
Ross River RC Mission - St. Michael's	Father Pierre Veyrat OMI

Special community events and seasonal festivals:
Ross River Days

Heritage centres and other organizations:
None

STEWART CROSSING

STEWART CROSSING

LOCATION

Coordinates:
63° 23′N 136° 40′W

Area:
not available for unorganized community

Elevation:
not available

Distance from capital:
358 km. N of Whitehorse
300 km. by air

Region:
Central Yukon

Geographical features:
Stewart Crossing is located in Tintina Trench, at the junction of the Stewart River and Crooked Creek. To the northwest lie the Ogilvie Mountains and Reid Lake. The Willow Hills are close by and to the south. Ethel Lake is a few miles east of Stewart Crossing.

Site description:
Stewart Crossing is km. 538 on the Klondike Highway, at the junction of the Klondike Highway and Mayo Road. It is 53.4 km. from Mayo.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
White spruce, lodgepole pine, poplar, white birch, grasses, shrubs, sedges; Boreal Forest Region

Soil:
Eutric brunisol: some rocky and stony phases

Geology:
Selwyn Fold Belt; formations date from two million to one hundred million years ago; non-marine sedimentary rocks from Mesozoic and Cenozoic Ages

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -24.2°C	July	- mean high: 22.0°C
	- mean low: -34.9°C		- mean low: 8.0°C
	- average: -29.6°C		- average: 15.0°C

Extreme record high: 36.1°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -62.2°C Date: Feb. 3, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -4.0°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	325.1 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	191.4 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	144.4 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 115

Prevailing winds:
Direction: east Velocity: 5.8 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:
June 21: 20.5 hours December 21: 4.3 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 71

Average date of last spring frost: June 8

Average date of first fall frost: Aug. 18

Unusual weather conditions:

Stewart Crossing is in an area of scattered permafrost.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Stewart Crossing is the bridging point where the Klondike Highway and the previous stagecoach route cross the Stewart River. Robert Campbell named the river after his friend and Assistant Clerk James G. Stewart around 1849. In 1883 the Indians of the district reported to Lt. F. Schwatka, U.S. Army, that the river's native name was "Na - Chon - De" which was also the name of the tribe living upon it. But Schwatka did not change the name of the river.

History:

The area of Stewart Crossing was the traditional hunting and fishing ground of the Kaska Indians. The Stewart River was one of the first rivers in the Yukon to be prospected with Stewart Crossing being a busy place during the gold rush and later when silver - lead ore barges were brought down from Mayo. During the early decades of the century it was a station on the Whitehorse/Dawson overland stage route.

The current village came into being with the construction of the Whitehorse/Keno road in the 1950's. At present the population is very small and residents rely on Mayo for services.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 16 1985: 11 1986: 28

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	1	1	0
5 - 9	4	2	2
10 - 14	3	2	1
15 - 19	2	1	1
20 - 24	3	1	2
25 - 34	3	2	1
35 - 44	5	2	3
45 - 54	1	1	0
55 - 64	4	3	1
65+	2	1	1
Total	28	16	12

*Source: Stewart Crossing Community Club

Population by mother tongue:

English: 15
Indian: -
French: -
German: -
Other: 5

(Native Indian Language: Kutchin Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)

Families by Number of Persons:		Families By Structure and Type:	
Total Families	5	With Children Under 6 Years	-
2 persons	-	6 - 14	-
3	5	15 - 17	-
4	-	18+	-
5	5	Families With Children at Home	5
6	-	Average # Children Per Family	1.60
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	-
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	5
Average # Persons Per Family	5	Total Primary Families	5
Total Persons in Families	20	Total Secondary Families	-
Total Persons not in Families	5		

Marital composition:

Single: 10	Widowed: 0	Separated: 5
Married: 5	Divorced: 0	Total: 20

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by the Yukon Government

Community Club:
Stewart Crossing Community Club

President: Blair Andre

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Piers McDonald	NDP	Mayo

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Elaine Kimball

Secretary: Maryann Olsen

Indian band:
No Indian band in Stewart Crossing however members of Mayo Indian Band have residence in Stewart Crossing.

Chief: Robert Hager

Band Manager: Hal Mahaffey

Property Tax Structure:

Total tax rate residential:	0.86%
General	0.51%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate non-residential:	0.72%
General	0.51%
School	0.21%

Economy

Major activity supporting community:

Stewart Crossing is a highway community, very small in size, which relies primarily on Mayo for services. Stewart Crossing Lodge is the main building. Most people employed by the Yukon Government.

Financial Services:
Banks: none - banking is done by mail and telephone, or in Mayo every second Wednesday from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Renewable Resources:
Game: Stewart Crossing is included in the Mayo trap area. There are 67 traplines registered here. The harvest in this area includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine

Agriculture:
Mixed farming - which includes livestock, market gardening, forages, grains, egg production.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: tungsten - molybdenum porphyry, gold, silver, lead, iron

Mines operating: no mines; there is extensive placer mining north of Stewart River.

Tourism:
Main attractions: Stewart Crossing Lodge

Facilities: Stewart Crossing Lodge

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

August 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	2	1

Unions: Public Service Alliance

Local Businesses:
Stewart Crossing Lodge, Repair Unlimited Garage, Crooked Creek Farms

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Mayo) 996-2276
Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: two generating plants; type: diesel

Transformer capacity: 100% standby capacity

Present consumption: N/A

Rates:

Residential (Dec. 1985)

Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 kWh: $.2670/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.2420/kWh
All over 500 kWh: $.1880/kWh

Water:
Source: five wells in community; delivery rate of wells is quite low.

Reservoir size: N/A

Chemical analysis: good quality

Sanitation System:
Sewage
- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks with subsurface tile fields or leaching pits. Tanks are pumped out periodically.

Garbage
- method of collection: individual hauling

Fuel:
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd.

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.667/L	(-30) N/A
Unleaded	$.674/L	(-40) N/A
Supreme Unleaded	$.689/L	(-55) N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is commonly used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:
1 km. chipsealed at Stewart and further chipsealing scheduled for 1987-88

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: good natural drainage to Crooked Creek; highway has ditch and culvert drainage

Highway Maintenance:
General highway maintenance with calcium chloride dust control at Junction of Klondike Highway and Mayo Road.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse

Public Transportation:
City
- taxis: Mayo Taxi
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Norline Coaches Ltd. (Whitehorse - scheduled & charter), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all - weather road: Klondike Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:
SEE MAYO

Airport facilities:
SEE MAYO

Waterways and Marine Transport:
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: none, but scheduled radio service for Oct. 1986

Television:
Stations: CBC Anik TV, Channel 9.

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to Midnight daily and all day Sunday
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 996 Mayo Telex, CNCP: not available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Stewart Crossing channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.51 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.77 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Stewart Crossing Lodge

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: Y1A 4N1

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (Mayo Detachment:) one corporal, one constable, one Indian special constable

Equipment:
(Mayo: two vehicles, two snowmachines, one boat)

Patrol areas:
Mayo, Elsa, Keno Stewart Crossing, Mayo Road and junction with Klondike Highway

Fire:
Chief: (R. Sutherland, Mayo)

Personnel - volunteer: (16 at Mayo)

Vehicles and equipment:
Individual residence fire extinguishers; cache of extinguishers at YTG maintenance camp.

Alarm systems:
None

Hydrant systems:
None

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
Not available

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Mayo statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
None - nearest is Mayo General Hospital 996-2345

beds: 16

Doctors: 1

Nurses: 6

Medical clinic: Mayo Health Centre 996-2345; 1 resident nurse

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Available at Mayo; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:

Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:

Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Elaine Kimball
Box 9
Mayo, Yukon 996-2283

Area: Mayo, Elsa, Keno, Stewart Crossing Pelly Crossing

Court Services:

Justice of the Peace: See Mayo
Coroner: See Mayo

Court Facilities:

Circuit Court held five times a year in Mayo

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:

There are no primary or secondary schools in Stewart Crossing. All pupils are bussed to Mayo

Specialists and special educational programs:

None in Stewart Crossing but special education and remedial tutors are available in Mayo.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	-	-	5
Single detached	5	-	5
Mobile Homes	-	5	5
Total Movable Dwellings	-	5	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Building lots: none available 1986

Real Estate Transactions:

Number: 1 cost: $20,000 (1982)
as of March 1986: 0

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Stewart Crossing Lodge

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Sports:

Stewart Crossing Community Club, Outdoor icerink, facilities in Mayo

Social/Cultural:----------
Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:----------
None

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------
Christmas Party, Ethel Lake Fishing Derby

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------
None

SWIFT RIVER

SWIFT RIVER

LOCATION

Coordinates:
60°N 131° 11´W

Area:
not available for unorganized community

Elevation:
3,250 ´ at airstrip

Distance from capital:
308 km. SW of Whitehorse
225 km. by air

Region:
Southern Yukon

Geographical features:
Swift River settlement is located in the Cassiar Mountain Range at the base of the mountains.

Site description:
Km. 1167.9 on the Alaska Highway;

Swift River settlement is a camp at the junction of the Swift River with the Alaska Highway. It is also near the Yukon/B.C. border and the headwaters of the Rancheria River. Swift River is 152 km. west of Watson Lake and 125 km. east of Teslin.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
Lodgepole pine, white spruce, poplar, willows, sedges; frequent barren patches, grasses, shrubs; Boreal Forest Region; Tundra area to the north

Soil:
Dominantly rockland; eutric brunisol

Geology:
Granite and volcanic rocks of Mesozoic (two hundred million years ago) and Paleozoic (five hundred million years ago) Age; Omenica Crystalline Belt - Cassiar Belt

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -14.3°C	July	- mean high: 18.3°C
	- mean low: -24.9°C		- mean low: 4.8°C
	- average: -19.6°C		- average: 11.6°C

Extreme record high: 31.1°C Date: June 13, 1969
low: -52.2°C Date: Jan. 8, 1975

Yearly average temperature: -2.8°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	592.7 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	272.4 mm.	Wettest month:	September
Annual snowfall:	320.3 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 147

Prevailing winds:
Direction: (estimated) North Velocity: 8 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:
June 21: 18.8 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 19

Average date of last spring frost: July 4

Average date of first fall frost: July 24

Unusual weather conditions:

Swift River is one of the wettest spots in Yukon due to its high elevation in the Cassiar Mountains' Wolf Range. It also has cool summers but relatively moderate winters.

Scattered permafrost exists around the Swift River area but there is no permafrost in the community.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1985: 20 1986: 20

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total:	Male:	Female:
0-4:	0	0	0
5-9:	0	0	0
10-14:	1	1	0
15-19:	1	1	0
20-24:	3	1	2
25-34:	4	3	1
35-44:	7	4	3
45-54:	2	2	0
55-64:	0	0	0
65+ :	2	1	1
Total:	20	13	7

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates. Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English: 25
Indian: -
French: -
German: -

(Native Indian Language: Teslin Dialect - Tlingit Linguistic Group)

Family composition:

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Marital composition:

Single: 10	Widowed: 0	Separated: 0
Married: 15	Divorced: 0	Total: 25

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:

Administered by Yukon Government

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Sam Johnston	NDP	Campbell

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: N/A

Human Resources Worker: Michael Hodgson

Secretary: Bernice Schoneville

Indian band:----------

No Indian band located in Swift River however menbers of Teslin Indian Band reside in Swift River.

Chief: Robert Lee Jackson

Band Manager: Hugh Taylor

Property Tax Structure:----------

Total tax residential:	0.86%
General	0.51%
School	0.35%
Total tax non-residential:	0.72%
General	0.51%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:----------

Swift River is a road maintenance camp and lodge site on the Alaska Highway.

Financial Services:----------

Banks: none - banking is done by mail and telephone

Renewable Resources:----------

Game: Swift River is included in the Watson Lake trap area where there are 60 traplines registered. The harvest includes: beaver, marten, fox, lynx, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:----------

None

Forestry:----------

Location of reserves: (Watson Lake, Upper Liard)

Existing operations: (Cattermole Timber, Watson Lake)

Non-Renewable Resources:----------

Minerals: copper east of Swift River, skarn lead-zinc-copper to the northwest

Tourism:----------

Main attractions: Great Divide Lodge

Facilities: Great Divide Lodge

Manufacturing:----------

None

Labour Market:----------

December 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	0	1

Unions: none

Local Businesses:----------

Great divide Lodge

Business information contact: Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:----------

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: two generating units; type: diesel; transformer capacity: N/A;

Rates:----------

Dec. 1985 Residential

Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.2670/kWh
Next 300 kWh:	$.2420/kWh
All over 500 kWh:	$.1880/kWh

Water:----------
Source: individual wells

Chemical analysis: good quality

Sanitation System:----------
Sewage
- collection and disposal: Individual septic tanks with subsurface tile fields.

Garbage
- location of dump: N/A
- method of collection: individual hauling
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill

Fuel:----------
Fuel oil: supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd.

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating fuel (Dec. 1985)	
Regular	N/A	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40)	N/A
		(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is commonly used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------
Surfacing: gravel

Highway Maintenance:----------
General highway maintenance with calcium chloride dust control.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse, Watson Lake

Public Transportation:----------
City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Canadian Coachways (Whitehorse), Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all - weather road: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------
Airport: km. 1162.9 Alaska Highway, Pine Lake Flight Strip

Coordinates: 60° 06′N 130° 56′W

Elevation: 1397.5 meters (3,250′)

Runways: 2580 meters x 64.5 (6,000′ X 150′), gravel, summer only

Float plane facilities: none

Airport facilities:----------
SEE WATSON LAKE

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------
Dock facilities: none

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:----------
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
None

Radio:
Stations: CBC Frequencies: 970 kHz.

Television:
Stations: not available

Cable availability:
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight daily and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 851 Swift River Telex, CNCP: not available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephone HHF-SSB:
Channel: Swift River channel YP

Postal Services:
Station: Great Divide Lodge

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOA 1AO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (Teslin Detachment:) one corporal, one constable, one Indian special constable

Equipment:
(Teslin: two vehicles, two snowmachines, two boats)

Patrol areas:
Teslin, Swift River, Alaska Highway

Fire:
Chief: (F.Saligo, Teslin)

Personnel - volunteer: (12 at Teslin)

Vehicles and equipment:
Fire cache and individual residence extinguishers

Alarm systems:
None

Hydrant systems:
None

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
Not available

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(Included in Teslin statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
None - Public Health Nurse visits from Teslin

 # beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: none

Medical clinic: Teslin Health Centre: 390-2510

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Available at Teslin; medically necessary travel expenses paid by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Michael Hodgson Area: Teslin, Carcross, Swift River
General Delivery
Teslin, Yukon 390-2588

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker available in Teslin: Marie Sheldoon

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: See Teslin

Coroner: See Teslin

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held in Teslin four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
There are no primary or secondary schools in Swift River. All pupils attend either schools in Teslin or Watson Lake.

Specialists and special educational programs:
None available in Swift River.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	5	5	10
Single detached	5	5	10

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Building lots: none available 1986

Real Estate Transactions:
None in 1986

Hotels and Convention Centres:
Great Divide Lodge

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Social/Cultural:
Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:
None

Special community events and seasonal festivals:
None

Heritage centres and other organizations:
None

TESLIN

TESLIN

LOCATION

Coordinates:

60° 10′N 132° 43′W

Area:

2.6 km.² (L.I.D.)

Elevation:

(2,270 feet), 690 meters

Distance from capital:

183 km. SE of Whitehorse
137 km. by air

Region:

Southern Yukon

Geographical features:

Teslin lies on the Yukon Plateau, south of the Big Salmon Mountain Range and east of the Cassiars. From Teslin Lake, there is access to Nisutlin, Morley, Wolfe, Swift and Teslin Rivers.

Site description:

km. 1293 on the Alaska Highway;

The town is situated on Teslin Lake at the mouth of Nisutlin Bay, a beautiful waterway on the B.C./Yukon border. Teslin Lake has an average width of two miles and an average depth of 194 feet. The Lake drains 1100 square miles.

The town of Teslin is surrounded on three sides by water. In the background are the Three Aces Mountains.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

White birch and spruce trees, lodgepole pine; many wildflowers and berries: lupines, wild roses, bluebells, wild strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, red and black currants. Boreal Forest Region

Soil:

Eutric brunisol - some rocky and stony phases; silt with clay in some places

Geology:

Teslin is in the Omenica Crystalline Belt. Geological formations date from the Paleozoic Age (five hundred million years ago).

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -16.7°C	July	- mean high: 19.7°C
	- mean low: -26.4°C		- mean low: 6.7°C
	- average: -21.6°C		- average: 13.8°C

Extreme record high: 33.3°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -52.8°C Date: Jan. 30, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -1.8°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	330.3 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	175.7 mm.	Wettest month:	July
Annual snowfall:	168.2 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 134

Prevailing winds:

Direction: East Velocity: 8.0 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.0 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 60

Average date of last spring frost: June 19

Average date of first fall frost: Aug. 19

Unusual weather conditions:

Permafrost is encountered in the vicinity of Teslin in some isolated spots but the community is generally free of permafrost.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Teslin retains its Indian name although slightly changed. "Tes - Lin - Too", meaning "long, narrow water", refers to the 86 mile long Teslin Lake adjacent to the town. On maps of the 1880's the lake was sometimes called "Aklen", "Ahklen" and "Arklun". Dr. G.M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada officially retained the original Indian name in 1887.

History:

Indian people now living in Teslin are descendants of the coastal Tlingit. Sometime in the nineteenth century, after they became involved in the native trade network between coast and interior, they moved inland and made their headquarters around Teslin Lake. The Teslin and Tagish Indians adopted many of their customs and their dialect.

The present village graveyard is said to be an old camp but it was not used as a permanent headquarters until this century. In 1903, Smith and Geddes opened a trading post at the present site. It was taken over by Taylor and Drury traders in 1905.

The settlement changed little until the Alaska Highway was pushed through in 1942. Highway construction camps, epidemics, and altered economic base brought significant changes. Overnight Teslin changed from a trading post to a permanent community.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 349 1985: 400 1986: 427

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0-4:	42	18	24
5-9:	41	25	16
10-14	24	9	15
15-19:	33	18	15
20-24:	38	19	19
25-34:	88	48	40
35-44:	51	29	22
45-54:	41	23	18
55-64:	38	21	17
65+:	31	16	15
Total:	427	226	201

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	215	
Indian:	80	(Tlingit Linguistic Group - Tagish & Teslin Dialects)
French:	5	
German:	0	
Other:	10	

Families by Number of Persons		Families by Structure and Type	
Total Families	70	With Children Under 6 Years	10
2	20	6 - 14	10
3	10	15 - 17	-
4	20	18+	10
5	5	Families With Children at Home	55
6	10	Average # Children Per Family	1.90
7	-	Total Husband-Wife Families	55
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	10
Average # Persons Per Family	3.7	Total Primary Families	65
Total Persons in Families	250	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	50		

Marital composition:

Single: 165	Widowed: 15	Separated: 0
Married: 120	Divorced: 0	Total: 310

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	280
British	55
French	-
Other	220
Multiple Origins	30

RELIGION

Catholic	150
Protestant	130
United Church	20
Anglican	80
Eastern Orthodox	-
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	15
Eastern Non-Christian	5
Other	-

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	80
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	65
with secondary certificate	10
Trades Certificate or Diploma	-
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	5
- without cert.	30
University - without degree	15
- with degree	15

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	235
Attending School Full-Time	25
Not Attending School Full-Time	20

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	285
Non-Movers	185
Movers	100
Non-Migrants	45
Migrants	60
Total In-Migrants	55
From Same Province	15
From Different Province	40
From Outside Canada	-
Total Out-Migrants	130
To Same Province	30
To Different Province	95
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-70

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	290
Born in Province of Residence	200
Born Outside Canada	20
United States	10
Other America	-
United Kingdom	-
Other European	10
Asia	-

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	5
1945 - 1964	10
1965 - 1978	5
1979 - 1981	-

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	5
5 - 19 Years	10
20 Years and Over	10

1980 INCOME-MALES

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	125
Under $2,000	10
2,000 - 3,999	15
4,000 - 5,999	15
6,000 - 9,999	30
10,000 - 14,999	20
15,000 - 19,999	10
20,000 - 24,999	10
25,000 and Over	15
Average Income	11,081
Median Income	8,416

1980 INCOME-FEMALES

Total Income - Females 15 Years +	85
Under $1,000	5
$1,000 - 1,999	5
2,000 - 2,999	10
3,000 - 3,999	15
4,000 - 5,999	15
6,000 - 7,999	5
8,000 - 9,999	5
10,000 - 14,999	10
15,000 and Over	5
Average Income	6,677
Median Income	4,249

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS-MALES

Males - Total Labour Force	100
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	95
Managerial, Admin. and related	10
Teaching and Related	-
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	-
Clerical and Related	-
Sales Occupations	-
Service Occupations	-
Primary Occupations	10
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	-
Construction Trades Occupations	55
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	5
Other	-

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS-FEMALES

Females - Total Labour Force	60
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	65
Managerial, Admin. and Related	10
Teaching and Related	10
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	-
Clerical and Related	10
Sales Occupations	5
Service Occupations	20
Primary Occupations	-
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	10

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	160
Industry - Not Applicable	-
All Industries	160
Primary Industries	5
Manufacturing Industries	-
Construction Industry	5
Transportation, Communication and Other	20
Trade	15
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	-
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	35
Public Admin. and Defense	75

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	100
Paid Workers	90
Self-Employed	5
Females - All Classes of Worker	60
Paid Workers	55
Self-Employed	5

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	130
In Labour Force	100
Employed	85
Unemployed	15
Not in Labour Force	35
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	76.9
15 - 24 Years	71.4
25 Years and Over	78.9
Married (Excluding Separated)	83.3
Unemployment Rate	15.0
15 - 24 Years	20.0
25 Years and Over	6.7
Females - Population 15 Years and Over	100
In Labour Force	60
Employed	55
Unemployed	5
Not in labour Force	40
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	60.0
15 - 24 Years	66.7
25 Years and Over	64.3
Married (Excluding Separated)	66.7
Unemployment Rate	64.3
15 - 24 Years	66.7
25 Years and Over	8.3

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	95
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	4.5
Period of Construction - Before 1946	10
- 1946 - 1960	10
- 1961 - 1970	30
- 1071 - 1981	40
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	45
- More Than One Bathroom	10
- Central Heating	40
- Minor Repairs Needed	30
- Major Repairs Needed	10
Average Value of Dwelling	37,115

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.7
Median Length of Occupancy	5
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	215
Gross Rent ⌉ 25% of Household Income	-
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	185
Owner's Major Payments ⌉ 25% of Household Income	-

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: Village Date incorporated: August 1, 1984

Type of government/administration:
Elected municipal council

Mayor: Doug Hogan

Councillors: Jackie McCormack George Nolan
Marion Sheldon

Clerk/Treasurer: Sherry Geddes

Community Club:
Teslin Community Club

President: Gerri Thomas
Treasurer: Diane Slenko

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Sam Johnston	NDP	Campbell

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: L.M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Michael Hodgson

Secretary: Bernice Schoneville

Indian band:
Name of Band: Teslin Indian Band

Chief: Robert Lee Jackson

Manager: Hugh Taylor

Councillors: Wilbur Smarch John Peter
Veronica Bob
Carl Smarch

Native Resource Worker: Mary Rose Sidney

Revenue and Expenditure:
The total operation and maintenance budget for the Village of Teslin is: $527,000.00

Property Tax Structure:

(1986)

Total tax rate: Residential	1.17%
General	0.82%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	1.03%
General	0.82%
School	0.21%

Income Tax Filers

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	225	235	220
Total income			
# reporting	220	220	200
amount	$3,052,000	$2,700,000	$2,316,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	200	210	190
amount	$2,806,000	$2,605,000	$2,159,000
Employment income			
# reporting	185	200	185
amount	$2,445,000	$2,383,000	$2,031,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	25	-	-
amount	$93,000	-	-
UIC - # reporting	85	70	45
amount	$318,000	$246,000	$131,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:

Teslin's main economic activity centers around tourism. It is a popular fishing spot with accommodation, guides and boats available.

Financial Services:

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (at Village Office)
Oct. to May: 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. every 2nd Wednesday
June to Sept.: 12 p.m. to 3 p.m. every Wednesday

Renewable Resources:

Game: Harvest is included in the Whitehorse trap area. There are 88 traplines registered in this area.

Agriculture:

None

Forestry:

In Teslin there is one mill operating part-time. When in operation it employs two part-time staff.

Non-Renewable Resources:

Minerals: silver - lead vein at Deadman Creek

Tourism:

Main attractions: Teslin Lake: fishing for trout, grayling, Dolly Varden Crow Rock

Facilities: Halstead's Coach Stop, North Lake Motel & Cafe Ltd., Ryan's Lakeshore Lodge, Teri-Tori- Trailer Park, Wolf Lake Wilderness Camp, Yukon Motel

Manufacturing:

Teslin Tlingit Woodcrafts

Labour Market:

December 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	25	16

Unions: none

Local Businesses:

Jules' Arcade Centre, Northern Freelance, Tom Smith, Sydney Boats and Fishing Guides, Thomas Electric, Watson Smarch Fishing Guide, Linda's 804 Catering, M.J.B. Communications, Orville Smith, Teslin Forest Products, Teslin Tlingit Woodcrafts, Coyote Air Service Ltd., Teslin Lake Motors, Teslin Truck Service, Nisutlin Traking Post, George Johnston Museum, Teslin Historical and Museum Society, Halstead's Coach Stop, Morley River Lodge, Northlake Motel and Cafe Ltd., Yukon Motel, Teri-Tori Trailer Park, Nisutlin Bay Outfitters, Teslin Outfitters, Wolf Lake Wilderness Camp, Morley Bay Fishing Service, Timber Point

Business information contact: Consumer & Corporate Affairs (YTG) 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: hydro;

Transformer capacity: 1,100 Kw;

Present consumption: 1774 MWh per year;

Rates:

(January 1986) Residential

Customer Charge: $3.30
First 200 kWh: $.072/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.067/kWh
All over 500 kWh: $.063/kWh

Water:

Distribution: Trucked delivery

Source: Teslin Lake and ground water; some individual wells

Chemical analysis: wells have high levels of iron and manganese; high in hardness.

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- collection and disposal: There exists a piped sanitary sewer system. Sewage mains drain to two lift stations with holding tanks. Eductor truck takes sewage to a four celled sewage treatment lagoon. Currently there is no need to discharge treated effluent from the lagoon.

Garbage

- location of dump: 3 km. east of community
- method of collection: collected by village weekly; commercial areas have more frequent collection as demand warrants
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill

Fuel:

Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel	(Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.613/L	(-55) $.47/L	
Unleaded	$.641/L		
Supreme Unleaded	$.665/L		

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is commonly used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:----------
Surfacing: gravel with chip-seal.

Snow renoval, drainage, cleaning: good natural drainage; some calcium chloride and oil treatment to reduce dust

Highway Maintenance:----------
General highway maintenance.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse, Watson Lake

Public Transportation:----------
City
- taxis: none
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: none

Intercity
- passenger buses: Canadian Coachways, Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all-weather road: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------
Airport: Immediately adjacent to community. East of Alaska Highway at approximately km. 1295.

Coordinates: 60° 10′N 132° 44′W

Elevation: 994.59 meters (2,313′)

Runways: 1,675 meters x 86 (5,500′ X 200′), Gravel, Low intensity lighting, VASIS, ARCAL, Rotating beacon, Two lighted windsocks. Airstrip is maintained by Yukon Government.

Float plane facilities: Available on Teslin Lake at coordinates: 60° 11′N 132° 48′W

Airport facilities:----------
The facilities available at the Teslin Airport are: Airport terminal building, Private/public parking, Public phones, Aircraft plug-ins, Fuel 100/130 and F40, CARS limited hours 121.1 MHZ, NDB Nav Aid 269 KHZ.

Aircraft companies: Coyote Air Service, Trans North Air

Charters/helicopters: available

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------
Dock facilities: Seaplane Base - Teslin Lake;

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:----------
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:----------
Teslin Times Editor: B. Greenwood

Radio:----------
Stations: CBC Frequencies: 940 kHz.
CHON FM 90.5

Television:----------
Stations: CBC Anik TV via YTG receiver

Cable availability:----------
Not available

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight daily and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 390 Teslin Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:
Channel: Teslin channel 11 JR

Transmit frequency: 152.81 MHZ.

Receive frequency: 158.07 MHZ.

Postal Services:
Station: Private house across from Community Club

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week

Postal code: YOA 1BO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: one corporal; one constable
one Indian special constable

Equipment:
Two vehicles; two boats; two snowmachines

Patrol areas:
Teslin, Swift River, Alaska Highway, Teslin Lake, South Canol Road

Fire:
Chief: F. Saligo

Personnel - volunteer: 12

Vehicles and equipment:
One 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, ladders, breathing apparatus, one 4,546 litre tanker c/w 568 litre per minute pump, one 727 litre per minute portable pump, hose accessories

Alarm systems:
Local phones and annunciator board, siren and pull stations

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; 4,546 litre tank in Fire Hall and 4,500 litre truck normally used for water delivery

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 1981: 14 fires
$168,251 total fire loss
$42.10 average Per Capita loss

1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $350/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	0	-
Assaults	16	14	-12.5%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	16	14	-12.5%
Break & Enter	13	16	+23%
Theft, motor vehicle	2	4	+100%
Theft Over $1000	9	3	-66.7%
Theft Under $1000	22	7	-68.1%
Possession of stolen goods	0	0	-
Frauds	5	4	-20%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	51	34	-33.3%
Drug Offences	0	2	+200%
Traffic: Collisions	65	46	-29.2%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	11	1	-91%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Nursing Station 390-2510

beds: none

Doctors: Comes to Teslin from Whitehorse to Teslin every third Wednesday of each month.

Nurses: Teslin nursing station has two resident nurses.

Medical clinic: Whitehorse Medical Clinic

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community: medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Michael Hodgson Area: Teslin, Swift River
General Delivery
Teslin, Yukon 390-2588

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker in Teslin: Marie Sheloon

Court Services:----------
Justice of the Peace: Denny Dennison

Coroner: Clifford A.F. Weiers

Court Facilities:----------
Circuit Court held four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:----------
Teslin School

Grades: K to 9 plus equivalency program

Principal: Bill Virtue

Student Enrollment: 82

Person years of instruction: 7.0

Specialists and special educational programs:----------
There is a remedial tutor available to students in Teslin.

Colleges:----------
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of Yukon College) in Teslin for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:----------
Library: Teslin Community Library in School

Archives and records: Whitehorse

George Johnston Memorial Museum

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:----------

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Occupied private dwellings, total	95	60	30
Total Multiple Dwellings	5	-	5
Apt. Less Than Five Storeys	5	-	5
Single detached	80	55	25
Total Movable Dwellings	15	10	-
Mobiles	10	10	-

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:----------
Zoning and Property use (1986):

commercial:	34
industrial:	11
institutional:	20
open space:	12
residential single:	108
residential other:	39

Real Estate Transactions:----------

1982	number:	4	value:	$23,250
1983		28		$316,241
as of March 1986:		0		0

Hotels:----------
North Lake Motel & Cafe Ltd., Yukon Motel
Yukon Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:----------

1 school playground, 1 playground, 1 playground across from Anglican Church

Sports:----------

Curling, volleyball, Badminton Club, hockey/skating, swimming; ski trails, Swimming Pool, Teslin Community Club, Band Hall, covered skating rink, portable pool (Summer only), Curling Rink (natural ice)

UPPER LIARD

UPPER LIARD

LOCATION

Coordinates:
60° 03′N 128° 54′W

Area:
not available for unorganized community

Elevation:
not available

Distance from capital:
442.2 km. SE of Whitehorse
343 km. by air

Region:
Southern Yukon

Geographical features:
Upper Liard settlement is situated on the Liard Plain. The closest mountains are the Cassiars, far to the west.

Site description:
km. 1033.8 on the Alaska Highway; Upper Liard is located at the junction of the Liard River and the Alaska Highway. There is access via Liard River to Frances River. Upper Liard is 17 km. southwest of Watson Lake.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
Spruce, lodgepole pine, other western coniferous species; poplar, aspen; Boreal Forest Region - needleleaf trees with western coniferous species

Soil:
Eutric brunisol - some rocky and stony phases; subsurface soils are sand and gravel

Geology:
Selwyn Fold Belt - formations date from Paleozoic Age (five hundred million years ago)

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January - mean high:	-20.9°C	July - mean high:	20.3°C
- mean low:	-31.6°C	- mean low:	7.8°C
- average:	-26.3°C	- average:	14.0°C

Extreme record high: 33.9°C Date: June 17, 1950
low: -58.9°C Date: Jan. 31, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -3.3°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	414.5 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	239.1 mm.	Wettest month:	September
Annual snowfall:	230.1 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 151

Prevailing winds:
Direction: west Velocity: 8.5 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:
June 21: 19.0 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 93

Average date of last spring frost: June 2

Average date of first fall frost: Sept. 4

Unusual weather conditions:

Although located in southern Yukon, prolonged cold spells can occur in the winter primarily because of the distance from the Pacific Ocean as compared to Teslin, Whitehorse and Burwash.

Upper Liard is in an area where scattered permafrost exists, but no permafrost has been encountered in the community.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Upper Liard takes its name from the river. The Mackenzie Indians called the river "Erett - Chichie" and "Thattadesse" and the Yukon Indians, the "Too - Ti", words expressing its size and force. The Liard River was first explored by John McLeod and his French - Canadian voyageurs who gave it the name "Riviere aux Liards" meaning "river of cottonwoods" (poplars).

History:

This Indian Village is situated at the junction of the Liard River and Alaska Highway, with the area being the traditional hunting and trapping grounds of the Kaska Indians and part of the Tlingit trade system.

Shortly after World War II, the Department of Indian Affairs built permanent Indian villages to make administration easier. In 1948 Upper Liard was created, being the main settlement of the Liard River Indian Band.

DEMOGRAPHY

Census population 1981: 130 1976: 106 1971: 219

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (1981)

	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	5	5	-
5 - 9	10	10	5
10 - 14	10	10	5
15 - 19	25	15	10
20 - 24	15	10	10
25 - 34	5	5	5
35 - 44	20	10	5
45 - 54	5	10	5
55 - 64	15	10	5
65+	10	10	-
Total	130	80	55

*Source: Stats Can. Census 1981

Population by mother tongue:

English:	95	
Indian:	-	(Indian Languages: Nahanni Dialect - Athapaskan
French:	-	Linguistic Group)
German:	-	
Other:	35	

Families by Number of Persons:		**Families By Structure and Type:**	
Total Families	30	With Children Under 6 Years	5
2	10	6 - 14	-
3	5	15 - 17	-
4	5	18+	5
5	5	Families With Children at Home	-
6	-	Average # Children Per Family	2.15
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	20
8+	5	Total Lone-Parent Families	10
Average # Persons Per Family	3.5	Total Primary Families	25
Total Persons in Families	105	Total Secondary Families	-
Total Persons Not in Families	25		

Marital composition:

Single:	80	Widowed:	5	Separated:	0
Married:	35	Divorced:	5	Total:	130

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: unorganized Date incorporated: unincorporated

Type of government/administration:
Administered by Yukon Government

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Sam Johnston	NDP	Campbell

Other YTG employee representation:
Local Government Advisor: M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Marianne Watson

Indian band:
Name of Band: Liards Indian Band

Chief: Dixon Lutz

Manager: Emma Donnessey

Councillors: Danny Lutz, Robert Jules, Jerry Dickson, Sam Donnessey

Native Resource Worker: Eileen Van Bibber

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	0.86%
General	0.51%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	0.72%
General	0.51%
School	0.21%

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Upper Liard is the location of the Liard River Indian Band. Main activities are hunting and fishing, outfitting and others related to the Upper Liard River Motel and Indian Band. There is a sawmill in the area.

Financial Services:
None; banking can be done in Watson Lake at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (Hours: 9:30 - 3:30 and 9:30 - 6:00 on Fridays)

Renewable Resources:
Game: Upper Liard is included in the Watson Lake trap area. There are 60 traplines registered in this area, harvesting beaver, marten, fox, lynx, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, wolverine and the fisher which is found only in the extreme southeast Yukon.

Agriculture:
None

Forestry:
See Watson Lake

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: tungsten, copper, molybdenum to the north near Frances Lake

Mines operating: placer leases along Liard River

Tourism:
Main attractions: Liard River Bridge: fishing for grayling and Dolly Varden

Facilities: Upper Liard Motel Ltd.

Manufacturing:
None

Labour Market:

	1986	
	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	NA	NA

Unions: none

Local Businesses:
Upper Liard Motel Ltd., Indian Craft Shop

Business information contact: Territorial Agent (Watson Lake) 536-7311
Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: transmission line from generating plant at Watson Lake; type: diesel;

Transformer capacity: N/A

Rates:

(Dec. 1985) Residential	
Customer Charge:	$3.90
First 200 kWh:	$.267/kWh
Next 300 kWh:	$.242/kWh
All over 500 kWh:	$.188/kWh

Water:
Source: individual wells and hauling from Liard River or Albert Creek. Also water trucked from Watson Lake Community supply.

Distribution: Self haul and trucked water delivery.

Sanitation System:
Sewage
- collection and disposal: Lodge, group home and church rectory have own tanks and leaching pits. Indian people use earth privies with subsurface tile fields or leaching pits.

Garbage
- method of collection: individual hauling
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill

Fuel:
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Gulf Canada, Petro Canada

Gasoline	(March 1986)	Heating Fuel	(Dec. 1985)
Regular	N/A	(-30)	N/A
Unleaded	N/A	(-40)	N/A
		(-55)	N/A

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane

Wood: Is commonly used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:
Surfacing: community streets and roads are B.S.T.

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: highway has ditch and culvert drainage; good natural drainage along river

Highway Maintenance:
General highway maintenance with some calcium chloride dust control.

Location of weigh scales: Watson Lake, Whitehorse

Public Transportation:

City

- taxis: none in Upper Liard; Watson Lake has Belle Cab Taxi, Watson Lake Taxi, Sunset Cabs, and Buds Taxi
- passenger buses: none
- rental agencies: (Watson Lake: Avis Car & Truck Rental, Hertz Rent-A-Car, Tilden Rent-A-Car)

Intercity

- passenger buses: Canadian Coachways, Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter), Norline Coaches (Whitehorse - charter)

Resupply corridors: all - weather road: Alaska Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:

SEE WATSON LAKE

Airport facilities:

SEE WATSON LAKE

Waterways and Marine Transport:

Dock facilities: Watson Lake, Wye Lake; mostly private facilities

Boat rentals, services: none

Ferry services: none

Railways:

None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:

None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:

None

Radio:

Stations: CBC — Frequencies: 990 kHz.
CHON FM — 90.5

Television:

Stations: CBC Anik TV channel 8
Full CANCOM package available through Watson Lake.

Cable availability:

Not available

Telephone:

Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:

35% off 6.p.m. to midnight daily and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:

Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 536 Watson Lake — Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HHF-SSB:

Channel: Watson Lake channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.63 Mhz.

Receive frequency: 157.789 Mhz.

Postal Services:

Station: Watson Lake Post Office

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week; flown in three times a week

Postal code: YOA 1CO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
members: (Watson Lake Detachment) 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 5 constables, 2 Indian special constables

Equipment:
(Watson Lake: 4 vehicles, 1 boat, 2 snowmachines)

Patrol areas:
Watson Lake, Upper Liard, Alaska Highway, Tungsten Access Road, Campbell Highway Junction

Fire:
Protection out of Watson Lake

Vehicles and equipment:
Firecache in lodge with dry chemical extinguishers; Firefighting service is also available from Watson Lake.

Alarm systems:
Siren and pull station

Hydrant systems:
No hydrants; water available from Liard River.

Inspections, first aid courses:
Inspections regularly done by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses are regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:
1979 - 81: (see Watson Lake)
1981: no fires

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $600/year

Crime statistics:
(included in Watson Lake statistics)

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Health Station 536-2287

beds: none

Doctors: none

Nurses: 1 visiting part-time nurse

Medical clinic: Watson Lake Health Centre 536-7483

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station at Watson Lake; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Hospital: Watson Lake Cottage Hospital: 1 doctor, 11 beds

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Jean Peters Area: Watson Lake, Upper Liard
Box 305
Watson Lake, Yukon 536-2232

Receiving and transition homes:
Liard Group Home

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker in Upper Liard: Rose Caesar

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: SEE WATSON LAKE

Coroner: SEE WATSON LAKE

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held in Watson Lake four times a year

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Upper Liard has no school of its own. All pupils are bussed to Watson Lake for school.

Specialists and special educational programs:
None available in Upper Liard.

Research Facilities:
Library: Watson Lake

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Owned	Rented	Total
Total occupied private dwellings	30	10	40
Single detached	30	5	40
Row house	0	5	5

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:
Building lots: none available 1986

Real Estate Transactions:
(Included in Watson Lake Totals 1982 and 1983.)

Hotels:
Upper Liard Motel Ltd.

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:
(See Watson Lake)

Sports:
Curling, hockey, softball Watson Lake Ski Chalet, Watson Lake Recreation Complex/Community Hall, two school gyms with stage, pool (Summer only), Curling Rink (artificial ice), indoor skating rink, softball diamond

Social/Cultural:
Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: none

Community service clubs: none

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: none

Churches:----------

Denominations	Name of minister/pastor
Our Lady of the Yukon RC Mission	Father Joseph Guilbaud, OMI
Anglican Church (Watson Lake)	
St. Anne's Catholic Church (Watson Lake)	Father James Bleakly, OMI
Pentecostal Highway Tabernacle (Watson Lake)	
Watson Lake Bible Chapel (Watson Lake)	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:----------

None

Heritage centres and other organizations:----------

None

WATSON LAKE

WATSON LAKE

LOCATION

Coordinates:
60° 04′N 128° 42′W

Area:
5.2 km.² (L.I.D.)

Elevation:
695 meters

Distance from capital:
459.2 km. SE of Whitehorse
350 km. by air

Region:
Southeastern Yukon

Geographical features:
Watson Lake community is located 5 to 10 km. to the south of the lake at the junction of the Alaska and Campbell Highways. It is located on the Liard Plain, south of the Simpson Range of the Pelly Mountains.

Site description:
km. 1016.8 on the Alaska Highway; Watson Lake is located at the junction of the Alaska and Campbell Highways. The Stewart/Cassiar Road junction with the Alaska Highway is 26 km. north of Watson Lake. Watson Lake also connects via the Nahanni Range Road to Cantung, N.W.T.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:
Spruce, lodgepole pine, white birch, willows, poplar, aspen; Marketable timber stands; Boreal Forest Region - needleleaf with some western coniferous species

Soil:
Eutric brunisol: well - stratified sand and gravel except in the southwest part near the Alaska Highway where impermeable clays and silts occur close to ground surface; bedrock near surface in southern developed areas. Gravelly morainal deposits.

Geology:
Selwyn Fold Belt - formations are from the Paleozoic Age (about five hundred million years old)

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -20.9°C	July	- mean high: 20.3°C
	- mean low: -31.6°C		- mean low: 7.8°C
	- average: -26.3°C		- average: 14.0°C

Extreme record high: 33.9°C Date: June 17, 1950
low: -58.9°C Date: Jan. 31, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -3.3°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	414.5 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	239.1 mm.	Wettest month:	September
Annual snowfall:	230.1 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 151

Prevailing winds:
Direction: West Velocity: 8.5 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.0 hours December 21: 5.7 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 93

Average date of last spring frost: June 2

Average date of first fall frost: Sept. 14

Unusual weather conditions:

Although Watson Lake is located in southern Yukon, prolonged cold spells can occur in the winter primarily because of the distance from the Pacific Ocean in comparison with Teslin, Whitehorse or Burwash Landing.

No permafrost exists in the community or in the vicinity. However, frost penetration in the woodland is approximately one meter and in cleared areas is up to 3.5 meters.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

The lake had been known since the 1850's as "Fish Lake". The lake was later named after Frank Watson of Yorkshire, England, who arrived in 1898 enroute to the Klondike goldfields. He liked the area so much that he stayed, married a Kaska woman and spent the rest of his life trapping and prospecting the nearby lakes and rivers.

History:

This area was originally inhabited by the Kaska speaking Indians. Trading posts here date back to the early nineteenth century but they did not last long, and after they closed there was a long period when no white traders came to the area.

In the 1870's the Cassiar gold rush brought changes to the region, including epidemics which depopulated the Kaska. In 1887, a store was erected at the current site of Lower Post.

The present site of Watson Lake began as an accommodations and supply center for the construction of an airport in 1941 and later for the Alcan in 1942.

In 1968 the Robert Campbell Highway, which begins at Watson Lake and leads to Ross River, Faro and Carmacks, was completed.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 1,317 1985: 1,560 1986 1,567

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0-4:	157	72	85
5-9:	107	57	50
10-14:	133	66	67
15-19:	166	88	78
20-24:	163	88	75
25-34:	312	144	168
35-44:	246	135	111
45-54:	128	79	49
55-64:	95	56	39
65+:	60	45	15
Total:	1,567	830	737

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	670	
Indian:	10	(Native Indian Language: Nahanni Dialect - Athapaskan Linguistic Group)
French:	15	
German:	15	
Other:	40	

Families by Number of Persons		Families by Structure and Type	
Total Families	180	With Children Under 6 Years	35
2	60	6 - 14	45
3	35	15 - 17	10
4	50	18+	5
5	20	Families With Children at Home	135
6	5	Average # Children Per Family	3.04
7	5	Total Husband-Wife Families	150
8+	-	Total Lone-Parent Families	30
Average # Persons Per Family	3.4	Total Primary Families	175
Total Persons in Families	615	Total Secondary Families	5
Total Persons Not in Families	25		

Marital composition:

Single:	380	Widowed:	20	Separated:	15
Married:	310	Divorced:	20	Total:	745

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	640
British	295
French	45
Other	300
Multiple Origins	110

RELIGION

Catholic	200
Protestant	370
United Church	105
Anglican	120
Eastern Orthodox	5
Jewish	-
No Religious Preference	160
Eastern Non-Christian	10
Other	5

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	70
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	150
with secondary certificate	40
Trades Certificate or Diploma	15
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	35
- without cert.	90
University - without degree	55
- with degree	40

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

Total	505
Attending School Full-Time	55
Not Attending School Full-Time	450

MOBILITY STATUS

Population 5 Years and Over	670
Non-Movers	150
Movers	570
Non-Migrants	195
Migrants	325
Total In-Migrants	320
From Same Province	80
From Different Province	255
From Outside Canada	5
Total Out-Migrants	855
To Same Province	230
To Different Province	425
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	-340

PLACE OF BIRTH

Born In Canada	670
Born in Province of Residence	175
Born Outside Canada	80
United States	30
Other America	-
United Kingdom	20
Other European	25
Asia	10

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Before 1945	5
1945 - 1964	30
1965 - 1978	35
1979 - 1981	5

AGE AT IMMIGRATION

0 - 4 Years	10
5 - 19 Years	35
20 Years and Over	35

1980 INCOME

Total Income - Males 15 Years +	240
Under $2,000	20
2,000 - 3,999	20
4,000 - 5,999	15
6,000 - 9,999	15
10,000 - 14,999	30
15,000 - 19,999	25
20,000 - 24,999	50
25,000 and Over	75
Average Income	19,702
Median Income	20,294
Total Income - Females 15 Years +	210
Under $1,000	10
$1,000 - 1,999	20
2,000 - 2,999	10
3,000 - 3,999	10
4,000 - 5,999	25
6,000 - 7,999	15
8,000 - 9,999	30
10,000 - 14,999	40
15,000 and Over	55
Average Income	10,312
Median Income	9,124

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS

Males - Total Labour Force	210
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	215
Managerial, Admin. and related	30
Teaching and Related	5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	-
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	10
Clerical and Related	10
Sales Occupations	20
Service Occupations	25
Primary Occupations	10
Processing Occupations	10
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	25
Construction Trades Occupations	30
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	30
Other	15
Females - Total Labour Force	180
Occupation - Not Applicable	-
All Occupations	180
Managerial, Admin. and Related	10
Teaching and Related	20
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	5
Clerical and Related	65
Sales Occupations	10
Service Occupations	55
Primary Occupations	-
Processing Occupations	-
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	-
Other	5

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	395
Industry - Not Applicable	-
All Industries	390
Primary Industries	20
Manufacturing Industries	20
Construction Industry	25
Transportation, Communication and Other	50
Trade	75
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	25
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind	120
Public Admin. and Defense	55

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	215
Paid Workers	190
Self-Employed	20
Females - All Classes of Worker	180
Paid Workers	170
Self-Employed	5

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	250
In Labour Force	215
Employed	200
Unemployed	15
Not in Labour Force	40
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	15
Participation Rate	86.0
15 - 24 Years	58.3
25 Years and Over	94.7
Married (Excluding Separated)	96.9
Unemployment Rate	7.0
15 - 24 Years	28.6
25 Years and Over	2.8
Females - Population 15 Years and Over	255
In Labour Force	180
Employed	165
Unemployed	10
Not in labour Force	75
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	25
Participation Rate	70.6
15 - 24 Years	64.3
25 Years and Over	70.3
Married (Excluding Separated)	67.7
Unemployment Rate	5.6
15 - 24 Years	-
25 Years and Over	7.7

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	250
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.5
Period of Construction - Before 1946	5
- 1946 - 1960	35
- 1961 - 1970	40
- 1071 - 1981	170
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	170
- More Than One Bathroom	70
- Central Heating	220
- Minor Repairs Needed	60
- Major Repairs Needed	30
Average Value of Dwelling	48,058

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.5
Median Length of Occupancy	2
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	299
Gross Rent ! 25% of Household Income	25
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	642
Owner's Major Payments ! 25% of Household Income	251

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: Town Incorporated: April 1, 1984

Type of government/administration:

Elected municipal council.

Municipal Government

Mayor:	Barry Ravenhill	
Councillors:	F. (Chuck) Charchuk	Yvonne Bridcut
	Hugh Peet	Carol McILmoyle
Clerk:	Lorna Hiebert	
Manager:	Doug Kearns	

Members of Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
David Porter	NDP	Watson Lake

Other YTG employee representation:

Local Government Advisor: M. Fisher

Human Resources Worker: Marianne Watson

Indian band:

No Indian band local to Watson Lake but members of Liard's Indian Band reside in Watson.

Chief: Dixon Lutz

Band Manager: Emma Donnessy

Revenue and Expenditure:

The total operation and maintenance budget for the Town of Watson Lake is: $714,000.00

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.25%
General	0.90%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	1.11%
General	0.90%
School	0.21%

INCOME TAX FILERS

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	735	750	780
Total Income			
# reporting	705	720	735
amount	$11,241,000	$11,202,000	$11,015,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	650	675	705
amount	$10,537,000	$10,309,000	$10,093,000
Employment income			
# reporting	630	660	695
amount	$9,984,000	$9,929,000	$9,851,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	90	80	80
amount	$204,000	$60,000	$91,000
UIC - # reporting	170	120	105
amount	$508,000	$320,000	$246,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:----------
Watson Lake is a key transportation, communications and distribution centre for the area. Forest industry, tourism and mining are also important.

Financial Services:----------

Banks	Hours
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	10:00 to 3:00 10:00 to 6:00 Fridays

Renewable Resources:----------
Game: There are 60 traplines in the Watson Lake area with a harvest which included beaver, marten, fox, lynx, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, and wolverine.

Agriculture:----------
Mixed farming

Forestry:----------
There are four mills operating in and around the Watson Lake area. Three operate for part of a year and the fourth operates year round. When all are in full production they employ a combined 10 full time and 25 part time staff. The estimated production of these saw mills is: 1.85 million f.b.m.

Non-Renewable Resources:----------
Minerals: tungsten, copper, molybdenum north of Watson Lake near Frances River

Mines operating: none; placer leases on Liard River and Hyland River

Tourism:----------
There was a 23% increase recorded in 1984 over 1983. The steadily increasing percentage of highway travellers and the completion of the Alaska Highway historic display account for much of this increase.

Main attractions: Watson Lake Signposts, Wye Lake, Visitor Reception Centre

Facilities: Alcan Motel, Campground Services Ltd., Cedar Lodge Motel, Gateway Motor Inn, Nugget Restaurant Ltd., Oasis Dairy Bar, Pizza Pantry, Watson Lake Hotel, Belvedere Motel

Manufacturing:----------
3 manufacturing industries

Labour Market:----------

Dec. 1986

	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	67	44

Unions: none

Local Businesses:----------
Logging - 1
Mining - 2
Service to Mineral Extraction - 3
Wood Products - 2
Non - Metallic Mineral Products - 1
Building Developing and Contracting - 5
Industrial and Heavy Construction - 1
Trade Contracting - 6
Transportation and Storage - 15
Petrol Products - Wholesale - 5
Food, Beverage and Drugs - Retail - 2
Shoes, Apparel, Fabric and Appliances - 2
Automotive Vehicles - Parts, Sales, Service - 10
General Retail Merchandising - 3
Retail Stores - other - 5
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies - Retail - 1
Non - Store Retail - 1
Insurance and Real Estate Agent - 1
Business Services - 1
Local Government Services - 2
Health and Social Services - 1
Accommodation Services - 9
Food and Beverage Services - 7

Amusement and Recreational Services - 7
Membership Organizations - 4
Services - Other - 11

Business information contact: Territorial Agent: 536-7311

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:
Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source: generating plant in community; type: diesel;

Transformer capacity: 3900 Kw

Consumption: 10,400 MWh per year; 3,200,000 litres of diesel per year

Rates:

(Dec. 1985) Residential
Customer Charge: $3.90
First 200 kwh: $.181/kWh
Next 300 kWh: $.164/kWh
All over 500 kWh: $.146/kWh

Water:
Source: Community supply system consists of two wells and submersible deep well pumps.

Distribution: Circulating water mains. Some individual wells in older areas.

Reservoir size: 1,130,000 litres

Chemical analysis: good quality; chlorination

Sanitation System:
Sewage
- collection and disposal: There is a piped sewage collection system. Some areas have individual tanks with tile fields and leaching pits. Disposal is via sewage mains and lift station.
- treatment facilities: two cell facultative lagoon connected to a third long term retention lagoon.

Garbage
- location of dump: 1.5 km. west of community
- method of collection: via town collection truck done weekly. Some commercial waste is collected daily.
- method of disposal: modified sanitary landfill site.

Fuel:
Fuel oil supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation Ltd., Petro-Canada.

Gasoline (Sept. 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.519/L	N/A
Unleaded	$.547/L	N/A
Supreme Unleaded	$.589/L	.432/L

Propane: supplied by Mohawk Propane;

Wood: Is commonly used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:
Surfacing: 10 km. of streets are BST chip seal surfaced; all other local roads are gravelled

Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: oiling and CaCl dust control in Summer; some drainage problems along north side of Alaska Highway frontage

Highway Maintenance:----------
General highway maintenance.

Location of weigh scales: Watson Lake

Public Transportation:----------
City
- taxis: Belle Cab Taxi, Watson Lake Taxi, Sunset Cabs
- passenger buses: no local transit buses
- rental agencies: Tilden Rent-A-Car (Twilight Service Ltd.)

Intercity
- passenger buses: Watson Lake Bus Lines Co. Ltd. (charter), Canadian Coachways Ltd., Atlas Travel Tours Ltd. (Whitehorse - charter)
- trucking companies: K & J Trucking, Shannon Transport Ltd.

Resupply corridors: all-weather roads: Alaska Highway and Campbell Highway

Air Facilities and Transport:----------
Airport: km. 12 Robert Campbell Highway; 16 km. north of Watson Lake

Coordinates: 60° 07′N 128° 49′W

Elevation: 972.66 meters (2,262′)

Runways: one 1,675 meters x 86 (5,500′ X 200′), one 1,517.9 meters x 64.5 (3,530′ X 150′)

Float plane facilities: Available on Watson Lake wharf and dock at coordinates 60° 07′N 128° 47′W

Airport facilities:----------
The following facilities are available at Watson Lake Airport: ILS, VASIS, VHF/DF, VOR/DM, Rotating beacon, Lighted windsocks, Variable intensity runway/approach lights, Airport terminal building, Hangar storage (limited aircraft repair), All fuel/oil, Public phone, Public/private parking, Flight service station 24 hrs/day.

Aircraft companies: CP Air, Watson Lake Flying Services, Charters/helicopters: Available, Frontier Helicopters Ltd.,

Waterways and Marine Transport:----------
Dock facilities: Watson Lake, Wye Lake: mostly private facilities

Ferry services: none

Railways:----------
None

Customs and Clearance Agencies:----------
None

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:----------
None

Radio:----------
Stations: CBC Frequencies: 990 kHz.
CHON FM 90.5

Television:----------
Stations: CBC Anik TV (channel 8)

Cable availability:----------
The full CANCOM network is available.

Telephone:----------
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:----------
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight daily and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8.a.m.

Extent of service:----------
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 536 Watson Lake Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones HNF-SSB:----------
Channel: Watson Lake channel 5 YJ

Transmit frequency: 152.63 MHz.

Receive frequency: 157.789 MHz.

Postal Services:----------
Station: Watson Lake Post Office - YTG Building

Frequency of delivery: trucked in three times a week, flown in three times a week

Postal code: YOA 1CO

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:----------
members: 1 sergeant; 1 corporal; 5 constables; 2 Indian special constables

Equipment:----------
4 vehicles; 1 boat; 2 snowmachines

Patrol areas:----------
Watson Lake, Upper Liard, Lower Post (B.C.), Alaska Highway, South Campbell Highway, Nahanni Range Road (Tungsten Access), Stewart - Cassiar Highway

Fire:----------
Chief: R. Gould

Personnel - volunteer: 15

Vehicles and equipment:----------
One 1981 2,841 litre per minute front mount pumper c/w 5,687 litre tank, one 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper c/w 2,273 litre tank, 38 mm. and 63 mm. fire hoses, ladders, portable electric generator, floodlights, breathing apparatus, hose accessories

Alarm systems:----------
Siren and pull stations, conference phone

Hydrant systems:----------
44 hydrants; one 4,546 litre tank, one 727 litre per minute portable pump, one 363 litre per minute portable pump

Inspections, first aid courses:----------
Inspections regularly carried out by Protective Services Branch of Community and Municipal Affairs (YTG); St. John Ambulance First Aid and C.P.R. courses regularly taught to volunteers

Record of fires and $ lost:----------
1970 - 81: 72 fires
$2,231,723 total fire loss
$165.16 average Per Capita cost

1981: 5 fires
$1,653,850 total fire loss

Major Loss: Jan. 22, 1980 - Hotel - $1,650,000

Insurance classification of community:----------
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $170 to $190/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicides	0	0	-
Assaults	54	93	+72.2%
Other Sexual Offences	0	0	-
Robbery	0	0	-
Abduction	0	0	-
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	54	95	+75.9%
Break & Enter	48	44	-8.3%
Theft, motor vehicle	15	10	-33.3%
Theft Over $1000	34	43	+26.5%
Theft Under $1000	74	61	-17.6%
Possession of stolen goods	5	4	-20%
Frauds	17	15	-11.8%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	193	177	-8.3%
Drug Offences	7	13	+85.7%
Traffic: Collisions	92	126	+36.9%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	52	23	-55.8%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Watson Lake Cottage Hospital 536-7355

beds: 11

Doctors: 1

Nurses: 6

Medical clinic: Watson Lake Health Centre 536- 7483: 1 resident nurse

Visiting specialists:
Whitehorse: 3 or 4 times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
Ambulance station in community; medically necessary travel expenses paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical, Whitehorse

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Whitehorse: Rehabilitation Centre
Child Development Centre
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Jean Peters Area: Watson Lake, Upper Liard and
Box 305
Watson Lake Yukon

Receiving and transition homes:
Children's Group Home

Daycare:
Watson Lake Day Care Centre

Alcohol and Drug Services:
One Community Addiction Worker in Watson Lake: Shannon McCulloch

Court Services:
Justice of the Peace: Barry Hinde
Mary McCulloch

Coroner: Gordon M. Toole
Mary McCulloch

Small Debts/Juvenile Court: Mary McCulloch

Court Facilities:
Circuit Court held four times a year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL SERVICES SEE WHITEHORSE.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:
Watson Lake Elementary School Grades: K to 7 Principal: David Sloan
Watson Lake Secondary School 8 to 12 Fred Parr

Student Enrollment: 176
120

Person years of instruction: 11.5
9.0

Specialists and special educational programs:
Watson Lake Elementary has a special education instructor and a kindergarten instructor.

Colleges:
There is a Community Learning Centre (a satellite of Yukon College) in Watson Lake for those wishing to take courses or programs offered by Yukon College.

Research Facilities:
Library: Watson Lake Branch Library

Archives and records: Whitehorse

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Occupied private dwellings, total:	245	115	135
Total Multiple Dwellings	45	-	40
Apartments 5 storeys +:	5	-	5
Double House	5	-	5
Row House	5	-	5
Apartments under 5:	25	-	25
Duplex:	10	-	10
Single detached:	130	60	70
House Attached to Non-Res Bldg.	5	-	-
Total Movable Dwellings	70	55	15
Mobiles	70	50	20

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.
*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Stats Can computations.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use 1986:

commercial:	85
industrial:	82
institutional:	16
open space:	61
park recreational:	16
recreational cottage:	25
residential single:	227
residential multiple:	12
residential other:	284

Building Permits:

1985	Number	Value
Residential	30	$704,000
Apartment	-	-
Institutional	15	$691,000
Commercial	1	$260,000
Industrial	7	$285,000
TOTAL	53	$1,940,000

Real Estate Transactions:

1982	number: 47	value: $1,515,626
1983	37	$1,121,030
(March) 1986	6	$137,220

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Alcan Motel, Cedar Lodge Motel, Watson Lake Hotel, Gateway Motor Inn Belvedere Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

4 playgrounds (2 at schools), Lucky Lake

Sports:

Curling, Minor Hockey Club, softball, Fastball Club, basketball, downhill and cross-country skiing, Flying Club, Badminton Club, Boxing Club, Rod and Gun Club, Dart Club, Five Waters Canoe Club, Gymnastics Club, Figure Skating Club Watson Lake Ski Chalet & Club, Watson Lake Recreation Complex, Community Hall, two school gyms with stage, pool (Summer only), Curling Rink (artificial ice), indoor skating rink, softball diamond, Centennial Centre

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: none

Museums, art galleries: none

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Drama Club, Square Dancing

Community service clubs: BPO Elks, Order of the Royal Purple

Social agencies: none

Youth groups: Watson Lake Area Youth Centre Society, Air Cadets, Watson Lake Creative Playgroup

Churches:

Denominations	Name of minister/pastor
Anglican Church	Rev. David Pritchard
St. Anne's Catholic Church	Father James Bleakly, OMI
Pentecostal Highway Tabernacle	Rev. Harry Holmquist
Watson Lake Bible Chapel	

Special community events and seasonal festivals:

Watson Lake Kiki Bird Days: Feb. 18 to 20
Canada Day: July 1
Discovery Days: Aug. 18 to 20

Heritage centres and other organizations:

Pioneer Outreach, Watson Lake Festivals Society, Chamber of Commerce, Territorial Hippie Club

WHITEHORSE

WHITEHORSE

LOCATION

Coordinates:

60° 43´N 135° 03´W

Area:

419.4 km.² (162 mi.²) city

Elevation:

(2,090 feet), 640 meters

Distance from capital:

Capital City

Region:

Southern Yukon

Geographical features:

Whitehorse lies on the Yukon Plateau on the west bank of the Yukon river. Nearby are Lake LaBerge, Marsh Lake, Fish Lake, and many smaller ones.

Site description:

km. 1476 on the Alaska Highway; The City of Whitehorse includes downtown Whitehorse, the Marwell Industrial Area, the Native Indian Village, nearby subdivisions of Riverdale, Hillcrest, Valleyview and Takhini, and the Alaska Highway subdivisions of MacRae, Porter Creek, Crestview, Wolf Creek and McPherson.

The City of Whitehorse is located in the Yukon River Valley which is approximately 7 km. wide from base to base. The city lies on a 2,000 foot wide river plain, three to six meters above average water level. The downtown area is backed by a steep scarp with a plateau-like summit some 200 feet above the main area of settlement. To the south Whitehorse is bounded by the braiding of the Yukon River, where the Whitehorse Rapids once cut into the scarp face before the dam was built. Northwards the city is bounded by a creek flowing down the scarp into the Yukon River.

TOPOGRAPHY

Vegetation:

Lodgepole pine, white pine, white spruce, birch, alpine fir, poplar, aspen, willows; Boreal Forest Region; some Tundra to the northwest

Soil:

Eutric brunisol: presence of lime carbonate; some areas dominantly rockland. Soil contains gravelly morainal deposits and fine textured lucastrine.

Geology:

Whitehorse is situated on the Yukon Crystalline Platform. Formations date from the Mesozoic Age (two hundred million years ago). There are significant deposits of copper in the Whitehorse area.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

January	- mean high: -16.5°C	July	- mean high: 19.9°C
	- mean low: -25.2°C		- mean low: 8.0°C
	- average: -20.9°C		- average: 13.9°C

Extreme record high: 34.6°C Date: June 14, 1969
low: -52.2°C Date: Jan. 31, 1947

Yearly average temperature: -1.3°C

Precipitation:

Annual total:	268.9 mm.	Driest month:	April
Annual rainfall:	152.2 mm.	Wettest month:	August
Annual snowfall:	145.8 cm.		

Average days of precipitation per year: 119

Prevailing winds:

Direction: southeast Velocity: 14.1 km./hr.

Hours of Sunshine:

June 21: 19.1 hours December 21: 5.6 hours

Frosts:

Frost-free days: 82

Average date of last spring frost: June 3

Average date of first fall frost: Aug. 30

Unusual weather conditions:

Whitehorse, situated north of the Coast Mountains, has relatively dry weather. The north - south lineage of the valley at Whitehorse results in prevailing southerly winds which, in winter, bring frequent mild spells and relatively short cold spells.

Occurrences of permafrost in Whitehorse have generally been limited to localized areas in Hillcrest and on the north - facing slope of the Two Mile Hill Road.

HISTORY

Origin of community name:

Whitehorse got its name from the nearby rapids of the Yukon River, south of the present townsite, which resembled the long flowing manes of charging white horses. The name was in common use by 1887.

History:

Whitehorse began as a resting spot for travellers to Dawson after they had come through Miles Canyon and the Whitehorse Rapids. In 1899, WP & YR surveyed a townsite which they named "Closeleigh", in honour of the Close brothers of London, England. The brothers had been instrumental in financing the construction of the railroad. On 21 April, 1900, the WP & YR announced that the town would retain the old name of Whitehorse.

Accessibility was the key factor affecting the initial development of Whitehorse. The town had strategic importance because of its location at the start of navigable waters for the sternwheelers, which could not navigate the rapids. By 1900, Whitehorse had a population of approximately 2,000 people.

In the second decade of this century, Whitehorse had a short-lived copper boom. But prices fell and the boom ended after World War I.

In 1939, the Canadian government built an airport, which was soon followed by the Alaska Highway. Construction of the Canol Pipeline and Road and the establishment of an oil refinery at Whitehorse further increased its central position. When the war ended, military personnel left and the population shrank once more.

In 1953, government offices were moved from Dawson to Whitehorse, which was again becoming the center for mining and prospecting. Once its base became diversified to mining, transportation, services, government and tourism, greater stability prevailed. It is now one of the major northern Canadian cities and its continued existence is assured.

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Care Stats (Dec.) 1983: 16,098 1985: 17,911 1986: 18,435

POPULATION BY AGE/SEX (December 1986)

	Total	Male	Female
0-4:	1,737	856	881
5-9:	1,518	817	701
10-14:	1,356	693	663
15-19:	1,454	729	725
20-24:	1,527	724	803
25-34:	4,251	2,099	2,152
35-44:	3,332	1,789	1,543
45-54:	1,713	973	740
55-64:	983	580	403
65+:	564	301	263
Total:	18,435	9,561	8,874

*Source: Health Care Population Estimates, Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Population by mother tongue:

English:	13,315
Indian:	55
French:	400
German:	315
Ukrainian:	130
Netherlandic languages:	75
Italian:	20
Polish:	20
Other:	480

(Native Indian Languages: Mostly Athapaskan Linguistic Group: Nahanni & Kutchin Dialects; some Tagish Dialect of the Tlingit Group)

Families by Number of Persons		**Families by Structure and Type**	
Total Families	3,660	With Children Under 6 Years	645
2	1,410	6 - 14	610
3	805	15 - 17	170
4	940	18+	365
5	365	Families With Children at Home	2,495
6	100	Average # Children Per Family	.80
7	25	Total Husband-Wife Families	3,190
8+	10	Total Lone-Parent Families	470
Average # Persons Per Fam	3.2	Total Primary Families	3,535
Total Persons in Fam	11,700	Total Secondary Families	120
Total Persons Not in Fam	2,545		

Marital composition:

Single: 7,070	Widowed: 260	Separated: 415
Married: 6,655	Divorced: 415	Total: 14,815

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.

*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Single Origins	12,555
British	7,125
French	735
Other	4,890
Multiple Origins	2,195

RELIGION

Catholic	3,495
Protestant	7,860
United Church	2,340
Anglican	2,555
Eastern Orthodox	150
Jewish	10
No Religious Preference	3,020
Eastern Non-Christian	185
Other	35

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Less than Grade 9	925
Grades 9 - 13 without secondary certificate	2,990
with secondary certificate	1,410
Trades Certificate or Diploma	325
Other Non-University Education only - with cert.	680
- without cert.	2,240
University - without degree	1,340
- with degree	1,110

POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	
Total	11,030
Attending School Full-Time	1,245
Not Attending School Full-Time	5,780

MOBILITY STATUS	
Population 5 Years and Over	13,415
Non-Movers	3,505
Movers	9,910
Non-Migrants	4,180
Migrants	5,730
Total In-Migrants	5,425
From Same Province	820
From Different Province	4,605
From Outside Canada	310
Total Out-Migrants	5,275
To Same Province	345
To Different Province	4,925
Net Internal Migration, 1976 - 1981	150

PLACE OF BIRTH	
Born In Canada	12,925
Born in Province of Residence	3,785
Born Outside Canada	1,825
United States	320
Other America	20
United Kingdom	560
Other European	615
Asia	190

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION	
Before 1945	210
1945 - 1964	695
1965 - 1978	800
1979 - 1981	95

AGE AT IMMIGRATION	
0 - 4 Years	345
5 - 19 Years	530
20 Years and Over	925

1980 INCOME-MALES	
Total Income - Males 15 Years +	5,460
Under $2,000	325
2,000 - 3,999	340
4,000 - 5,999	260
6,000 - 9,999	405
10,000 - 14,999	635
15,000 - 19,999	740
20,000 - 24,999	735
25,000 and Over	2,020
Average Income	20,510
Median Income	20,099

1980 INCOME-FEMALES

Total Income - Females 15 Years +	4,675
Under $1,000	295
$1,000 - 1,999	255
2,000 - 2,999	250
3,000 - 3,999	180
4,000 - 5,999	525
6,000 - 7,999	370
8,000 - 9,999	355
10,000 - 14,999	1,010
15,000 and Over	1,435
Average Income	11,365
Median Income	10,426

OCCUPATION MAJOR GROUPS-MALES

Males - Total Labour Force	4,940
Occupation - Not Applicable	30
All Occupations	4,905
Managerial, admin. and related	790
Teaching and Related	95
Occupations in Medicine and Health	105
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	490
Clerical and Related	260
Sales Occupations	325
Service Occupations	475
Primary Occupations	320
Processing Occupations	55
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing	530
Construction Trades Occupations	725
Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	420
Other	310

OCCUPATIONS MAJOR GROUPS-FEMALES

Females - Total Labour Force	3,805
Occupation - Not Applicable	25
All Occupations	3,780
Managerial, Admin. and Related	345
Teaching and Related	230
Occupations in Medicine and Health	185
Technological, Social, Religious, Artistic	260
Clerical and Related	1,610
Sales Occupations	265
Service Occupations	645
Primary Occupations	10
Processing Occupations	10
Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing	35
Other	185

INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

Both Sexes - Total Labour Force	8,745
Industry - Not Applicable	60
All Industries	8,680
Primary Industries	560
Manufacturing Industries	230
Construction Industry	695
Transportation, Communication and Other	1,230
Trade	1,375
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	435
Community, Business and Personal Service Ind.	2,250
Public Admin. and Defense	1,905

CLASS OF WORKER

Males - All Classes of Worker	4,905
Paid Workers	4,585
Self-Employed	320
Females - All Classes of Worker	3,775
Paid Workers	3,670
Self-Employed	90

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

Males - Population 15 Years and Over	5,740
In Labour Force	4,940
Employed	4,605
Unemployed	335
Not in Labour Force	800
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	400
Participation Rate	86.1
15 - 24 Years	72.6
25 Years and Over	90.9
Married (Excluding Separated)	94.4
Unemployment Rate	6.8
15 - 24 Years	10.6
25 Years and Over	5.6
Females - Population 15 Years and Over	5,285
In Labour Force	3,805
Employed	3,560
Unemployed	245
Not in labour Force	1,485
Worked Either in 1981 or 1980	615
Participation Rate	72.0
15 - 24 Years	73.8
25 Years and Over	71.2
Married (Excluding Separated)	69.5
Unemployment Rate	6.4
15 - 24 Years	7.7
25 Years and Over	5.9

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Total	4,975
Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	5.7
Period of Construction - Before 1946	285
- 1946 - 1960	970
- 1961 - 1970	1,205
- 1971 - 1981	2,515
Dwellings With - One Bathroom	3,095
- More Than One Bathroom	1,735
- Central Heating	4,485
- Minor Repairs Needed	940
- Major Repairs Needed	325
Average Value of Dwelling	66,496

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

Average Number of Persons per Room	0.5
Median Length of Occupancy	2
Average Gross Rent (Monthly)	417
Gross Rent ⌊ 25% of Household Income	335
Average Major Payments for Owners (Monthly)	573
Owner's Major Payments ⌊ 25% of Household Income	555

*Source: All tables from Statistics Canada, Census '81.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Community status: City Date incorporated: 1950

Type of government/administration:

Elected Municipal Council.

Municipal Government

Mayor:	Don Branigan	
Councillors:	Dave Stockdale	Art Deer
	Doug Gallup	Gerry Thick
	Marilyn King	Bert Law

Chief Administrative Officer: Bryce Walt

Members of Yukon Legislative Assembly:

name	party	riding
Doug Phillips	PC	Riverdale North
Bea Firth	PC	Riverdale South
Margaret Joe	NDP	Whitehorse North Centre
Roger Kimmerly	NDP	Whitehorse South Centre
Tony Penikett	NDP	Whitehorse West
Dan Lang	PC	Porter Creek East
Alan Nordling	PC	Porter Creek West

* YTG Administration Building houses all Yukon Government services.

Indian band:

Name of Band: Kwanlin Dun Indian Band

Chief: Johnnie Smith

Manager: Romuald Nedra-towski

Councillors:	Howard MacIntosh	Shirly Smith
	Annie Burns	Watson George
	Sophie Smarch	
Native Resource Workers:	Irene Adamson	Charlene Burns

Revenue and Expenditure:

The total operation and maintenance budget for the City of Whitehorse is: $17,476,000.00

Property Tax Structure:

	(1986)
Total tax rate: Residential	1.50%
General	1.15%
School	0.35%
Total tax rate: Non-residential	1.51%
General	1.30%
School	0.21%

Income Tax Filers

	1983	1982	1981
Tax filers	9,410	9,735	10,015
Total income			
# reporting	9,150	9,495	9,780
amount	$187,386,000	$192,655,000	$184,845,000
Labour force income			
# reporting	8,660	9,000	9,340
amount	$172,184,000	$172,370,000	$166,343,000
Employment income			
# reporting	8,420	8,800	9,230
amount	$162,314,000	$164,951,000	$162,470,000
Self-employment income			
# reporting	1,110	1,100	1,060
amount	$6,319,000	$4,565,000	$4,416,000
UIC - # reporting	2,730	2,405	1,665
amount	$9,570,000	$7,226,000	$3,771,000

ECONOMY

Major activity supporting community:
Whitehorse, being capital of the Yukon, provides diverse services to all outlying communities in Yukon. Its economic base includes transportation, services, tourism and government services.

Financial Services:

Banks	Hours
Bank of Montreal	10 to 3; Friday: 10 to 6 p.m.
Bank of Nova Scotia	10 to 3; Friday: 10 to 6 p.m.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	9:30 to 3:30; Friday: 9:30 to 6
Royal Bank	10 to 3; Friday: 10 to 6 p.m.
Toronto Dominion Bank	10 to 3; Friday: 10 to 6 p.m.

Renewable Resources:
Game: There are 88 traplines registered in the Whitehorse area. There harvest includes: beaver, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolf, wolverine

Agriculture:
Market gardening, landscaping and mixed farming

Forestry:
There are four existing mills near the City of Whitehorse. They are in the LaBerge District. One operates year round and the others operate on a limited scale. When each is in full production they employ a combined 3 full time and 6 part time staff. The total estimated production is 350,000 f.b.m.

Non-Renewable Resources:
Minerals: copper, silver, gold, asbestos (Lake LaBerge), molybdenum, lead

Mines operating: none; Whitehorse Copper Mine closed in 1982; some placer mining on Two Horse Creek and in the Tagish area

Tourism:
Visitor attendance at Whitehorse attractions and information centres registered increases in 1984 over 1983. The prime attraction in terms of number of visitors was the S.S. Klondike Historic Site, which received 46,000 visitors in 1984, up 8% over 1983.

Main attractions: Miles Canyon and Suspension Foot Bridge, Whitehorse Rapids Hydroelectric Dam and Fish Ladder, Yukon Archives, (White Pass and Yukon Route Railway, currently closed), Yukon "Log Skyscrapers", M.V. Schwatka, Frantic Follies, Old Log Church, S.S. Klondike, Chadburn Lake, MacBride Museum, Sam McGee's Cabin, Takhini Hot Springs, Historical walking Tours, Donneworth House, Kishwoot Island & Suspension Bridge.

Facilities: Airline Inn Hotel, Airport Chalet Hotel, Capital Hotel Ltd., Casa Loma Motel, Chilkoot Trail Inn, Edgewater Hotel Ltd., Fort Yukon Hotel, Klondike Inn, Kopper King Services Ltd., McRae Chinese Restaurant Ltd., Regina Hotel Ltd., Sheffield Whitehorse, Stratford Motel (Yukon) Ltd., T & M Motel, Taku Hotel, Trails North Truck/Auto Stop, Whitehorse Center Motor Inn, Yukon Inn, '98 Hotel, Visitors' Reception Centre, Fourth Avenue Residences, Golden Horn Campgrond, Pioneer Trailer Park, Sourdough City R.V. Park, Sourdough Tourist Campsite, Goldrush Inn, Whitehorse Inn, Robert Service Campground

Manufacturing:
Manufacturing industries - 47

Labour Market:

	Dec. 1986	
	Male	Female
# on U.I.C.:	900	608

Unions:
Hotel Restaurant Culinary & Bartenders Union Local 40
International Association of Fire Fighters Local 2217
International Union of Operating Engineers
Public Service Alliance of Canada
Teamsters Local 31, Local 213
Tunnel & Rock Workers Union (168 AFOFL C10)
United Association of Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 310
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1237, Local
United Steel Workers of America (Area Office)
Whitehorse & Yukon Area Building & Construction Trades Council

Local Businesses:==========

Agriculture - 4
Services to Agriculture - 12
Logging - 1
Mining - 17
Service to Mineral Extraction - 21
Food Manufacturing - 2
Clothing Manufacturing - 2
Wood Products Manufacturing - 4
Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturing - 4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Products Manufacturing - 14
Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing - 3
Electrical and Electronic Products Manufacturing - 1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing - 6
Chemical and Chemical Products Manufacturing - 1
Other Manufacturing - 5
Building Developing and Contracting - 33
Industrial and Heavy Construction - 10
Trade Contracting - 91
Services to Construction - 3
Transportation and Storage - 68
Communication and Other Utilities - 12
Other Utilities - 5
Petrol Products Wholesale
Food, Beverage, Drug and Tobacco - Wholesale - 10
Household goods - Wholesale - 1
Motor Vehicle - Parts and Accessories - 2
Hardware, Plumbing, Heating and Building - 6
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies - 10
Other Products - Wholesale - 7
Food, Beverages and Drugs - Retail - 13
Shoes, Apparel, Fabric and Yarn - Retail - 15
Household Furniture and Appliances - 19
Automotive Vehicles - Parts, Sales, Service - 55
General Retail Stores - 53
Machinery, Equipment and Supplies - Retail - 3
Non - Store Retail - 67
Banks - 5
Consumer and Business Financing - 3
Investment Intermediary - 2
Insurance - 6
Other Financial Intermediary - 3
Real Estate Operators - 18
Insurance and Real Estate Agent - 12
Business Services - 105
Federal Government Services -25
Territorial Government Services - 24
Local Government Services - 8
Educational Services - 11
Health and Social Services - 38
Accommodation Services - 41
Food and Beverage Services - 35
Amusement and Recreational Services - 70
Personal and Household Services - 37
Membership Organizations · 89
Other Services 90

Business information contact: City Hall, 2121 - 2nd Avenue 667-6401
Consumer & Corporate Affairs 667-5111
Chamber of Commerce 667-7545
Yukon Business Dev. Office 667-3011

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Power:==========

Company: NCPC

Distributor: Yukon Electrical Company

Source:

Whitehorse Rapids Hydroelectric Dam type: hydro

Transformer capacity: (diesel - 23,000 Kw) present consumption: 176,185 MWh per year

Rates:

January 1986 Residential

Customer Charge: $3.30
First 200 Kwh: $.072/Kwh
Next 300 Kwh: $.067/Kwh
All over 500 Kwh: $.063/Kwh

Water:

Source: Schwatka Lake (and groundwater in Riverdale); piped systems throughout the city; private wells and water delivery in country residential subdivisions.

Depth to ground water: 15 to 24 meters.

Reservoir sizes: 13,600,000 litres, 5,000,000 litres and 9,000,000 litres.

Pumping capacity: two pumps capable of putting out 265 litres per second together; (standby diesel pump 159 litre per second). Two Mile Hill Booster Station: 76 litre per second pump. McIntyre Creek Booster Station: 91 litres per second combined with Two Mile Hill Booster Station.

Consumption: 1100 litres Per Capita per day.

Chemical analysis: good quality; chlorination and fluoridation

Sanitation System:

Sewage

- piped sewage collection system
- septic tank areas: Marwell Industrial area, industrial area in Porter Creek and MacRae, Wolf Creek, Mary Lake and McPherson; Native Indian Village has earth privies
- drain system: septic tank areas have leaching pits
- treatment facilities: Ten lift stations; Three treatment facilities (one in Porter Creek, one in Crestview and one opposite Marwell)
- gravity flow, discharged into Yukon River

Garbage

- location of dump: War Eagle open pit 10 km. from downtown Whitehorse - separate disposal sites for car bodies, etc.
- method of collection: Municipal sanitary packer trucks; commercial garbage collected by municipal and private contractors
- frequency: weekly

Fuel:

Fuel oil: supply source: White Pass & Yukon Corporation, Murdoch's Fuel Service Ltd., Imperial Oil Bulk Plant (Esso), Gulf Canada Products Company

Gasoline (March 1986)		Heating Fuel (Dec. 1985)
Regular	$.51.8/L	(-30) $.4385/L
Unleaded	$.54.0/L	(-40) N/A
Supreme Unleaded	$.59.2/L	(-55) $.458/L

Propane: supplied by ICG Canadian Propane;

Wood: Is widely used for heating in Yukon.

TRANSPORTATION

Streets and Roads:

Surfacing: asphalt pavement; some country residential areas are not paved. Snow removal, drainage, cleaning: piped storm sewage system drains into Yukon River; most subdivisions have ditch and culvert or natural drainage systems; city snow removal and sanding in winter; street-sweeper in Spring; lane lines repainted

Parking: meter parking downtown; parking lots at Super Value - Qwanlin Mall, The Bay, YTG Building, Royal Bank Building, other smaller parking lots distributed downtown.

Highway Maintcnance:==========

General highway maintenance.

Location of weigh scales: Whitehorse, North of intersection of Alaska Highway and two mile hill.

Public Transportation:==========

City

- taxis: Yellow Cabs, Courtesy - Black Top, Capital City Cabs, Yukon Cabs, Co-op Cabs
- passenger buses: Airporter Bus (Yellow Cab), Whitehorse transit system ($.95 adults and $.65 students/children.
- rental agencies: Norcan Leasing Ltd., Hertz Rent-A-Car, Tilden Rent-A-Car, Budget Rent-A-Car and Yukon Auto Rentals, Ford Rent-A-Car and Leasing, Economy New and Used Car Rental, Go Camping Ltd.

Intercity

- passenger buses: Canadian Coachways, Norline Coaches (Yukon) Ltd., Atlas Travel Tours Ltd., Yellow Cab Buses, Grayline Sightseeing Tours, Yukon Stage Lines Ltd.
- trucking companies: transportation and storage industries: 43

Resupply corridors: all - weather roads: Alaska Highway and Klondike Highway;

Air Facilities and Transport:==========

Airport: Whitehorse International Airport, km. 1473.8 Alaska Highway

Coordinates: 60° 43´N 135° 04´W

Elevation: 991.15 meters (2,305´)

Runways: 13R/31L 3096 meters x 64.5 (7200´ x 150´)
13L/31R 1720 meters x 43 (4000´ x 100´)
18/36 829.25 meters x 86 (2075´ x 200´)
Maintained year round by Transport Canada.
Rwy. 18/36 and 13L/31R has no winter maintenance.

Float plane facilities: Available at Schwatka Lake docks with coordinates 60° 42´N 13° 02´W

Airport facilities:==========

Whitehorse International Airport has the following facilities: 24hr/day AES -weather briefing/observations/forecasting, 24hr/day flight service station, 16hr/day ATC tower, Airport terminal building, Public/private parking, Hangar storage/aircraft repair available, All fuel/oil, Public phone, VASIS ILS VHF/DF VOR/DME, Rotating beacon, Lighted windsocks, Variable intensity high intensity runway/approach lighting, NDB´s (XY Takhini LaBerge Robinson X)

Canada Customs Airport of Entry

Aircraft companies: CP Air, Pacific Western Airlines, Trans North Turbo Air Ltd., Air North Charter & Training, Alkan Air Ltd., Kluane Airways Ltd., Whitehorse Flying Services Ltd., Yukon Airways Ltd., Air North (Alaska) Capital Helicopter Inc., Hudgin Air Service Aerokon Aviation, Trans Canada Helicopters Ltd.

Waterways and Marine Transport:==========

Dock facilities: Schwatka Lake, Yukon River

Boat rentals, services: Yukon White Water Recreation, Adventure Yukon, Lakeview Resort and Marina, Lister´s Motor Sports, Yukon Canoe Rental

Ferry services: Schwatka Sightseeing Cruise - return trip approximately fifteen kilometers up the Yukon River through Miles Canyon (Summer only); Gold Rush River Tours

Other Services: K.J. Underwater Salvage

Railways:==========

(currently closed)
White Pass & Yukon Corporation Limited, Rail Division
station: 1st Avenue and Main Street, Whitehorse
General Offices: 3rd Floor, 4114 - 4th Avenue
Freight Terminal: 1st Avenue & Black Street
Freight Office: 668-7615

Customs and Clearance Agencies:
Main Office: Federal Building, Whitehorse

Area Manager: Terry Ruttan

Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (one inspector on call evenings)
Airport and Railway Station: inspector on call from Main Office

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers:
Whitehorse Star - published five times a week
Yukon News - published once a week with weekend flyer
Yukon Indian News - published once every two weeks

Radio:
Stations: CBC, CKRW, CHON, two FM stations from southern Canada via cable

Frequencies: 570 kHz. (CBC)

*Note: Northern Native Broadcasting exists in several of the smaller communities, through CBC.

Television:
Stations: CBC TV via Anik Satellite, channel 6
WHTV

Cable availability:
Available: Cancon - eight English channels, two French
- via local cable company with limited local production input
- three "pay - TV" channels available to Cancon subscribers

Telephone:
Company: NorthwesTel

Rates:
35% off 6 p.m. to midnight daily and all day Sunday;
60% off midnight to 8 a.m.

Extent of service:
Direct Distance Dialing available

Exchange: 633,667,668 Whitehorse Telex, CNCP: available

VHF radiophone/mobile radio-telephones MHF-SSB:

Channel:	Whse. channel 2 YL	Whse. channel 5 YJ	Whse. channel 8 YS
Transmit frequency:	152.54 Mhz.	152.63 MHz	152.72 MHz
Receive frequency:	157.80 MHz.	157.789 MHz.	157.98 MHz.

Postal Services:
Station: Federal Building Post Office, Main Street, Whitehorse
Qwanlin Mall: Coffee Tea & Spice Shop Post Office

Frequency of delivery: flown in daily; brought in three times a week by truck

Postal codes: Y1A ===

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police:
1 Staff Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 23 Constables/Specials, 4 Indian special constables

Kwanlin Dun Police: Russell Blackjack

Equipment:
11 vehicles, 2 boats, 2 snowmachines, 1 truck & camper, YTG radio system

Patrol areas:
Whitehorse, Alaska Highway and Klondike Highway

Bylaw Enforcement Officers:
Municipal Bylaw Enforcement Officers: 7

Fire:
Fire Chief: D. Row

Personnel: 20 full time firefighters and 17 volunteers.

Vehicles and equipment:
Airport: foam truck with 4,500 litre water tank, 860 litres foam, 4,545 litre foam truck, 750 litres foam, 454 kg. capacity dry chemical truck, breathing apparatus, hoses and ladders.

City: two Fire Halls - Takhini and downtown; one 1978 3,818 litre per minute pumper c/w 30.4 meter aerial ladder, one 1971 3,818 litre per minute pumper, one 1969 2,273 litre per minute pumper, one 4,546 litre tanker, one 15,925 litre tanker, 38 mm. and 63 mm. hoses, nozzles, ladders, portable generators with floodlights, breathing apparatus, hose accessories, portable saws, Hurst rescue tool.

Alarm systems:
Telephones, sirens and pull stations, pagers supplied to all volunteers and some full-time firefighters

Hydrant systems:
374 fire hydrants; sprinkler-alarm monitoring systems in schools, hospitals

Inspections, first aid courses:
Whitehorse Fire Department performs its own inspections and trains its volunteers regularly

Record of fires and $ lost:
1970 - 1981: 670 fires
$3,295,983 total fire loss
$19.32 average Per Capita loss

1981: 54 fires
$398,200 total fire loss

1985: 56 fires
$555,300 total fire loss

Insurance classification of community:
$50,000 Home: Insurance cost is $170 - $190/year

Crime statistics:

NUMBER OF OFFENCES

	1984	1985	% change
Homicide	2	5	+150%
Assaults	397	450	+13%
Other sexual offences	5	3	-40%
Robbery	22	9	-59%
Abduction	0	1	undefined
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	426	468	+9.8%
Break & Enter	421	261	-38%
Theft, motor vehicle	89	96	+7.8%
Theft Over $1000	300	286	-4.6%
Theft Under $1000	666	557	-16%
Possession of Stolen goods	62	27	-56%
Frauds	188	196	+4.3%
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	1726	1423	-17.5%
Drug Offences	211	190	-10%
Traffic: Collision	827	849	+2.6%
Driving: > than 80 mg. alcohol	373	356	-4.5%

*Source: R.C.M.Police, Operational Statistics Reporting System.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Type of Facility:
Whitehorse General Hospital 668-9444

beds: 105

bassinets: 27

Doctors: 26

Nurses: There are 6 community health nurses and 68 hospital nurses located in Whitehorse.

Medical clinics: Whitehorse Medical Clinic 667-6444
Whitehorse Health Centre 667-6371
Branigan Clinic 667-6491
Klondyke Medical Clinic 668-4060

Visiting specialists:
10 specialists visit Whitehorse regularly; clinics are held three or four times a year

Ambulance, medivac:
3 Ambulances available; 12 full-time attendants

Medically necessary travel expenses are paid for by government

Insurance:
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan

Other Facilities:
Dental clinic: Whitehorse Dental Clinic 667-2134 # dentists: 5
Klondike Dental Clinic 668-3152 4

(Dental insurance: YTG Share: $444,100 Total: $634,400 - for children in primary grades)

Optometrists: Northern Lights Optical Group 668-4000

Diet Centre, Whitehorse Physiotherapy Clinic, Speech Pathologists, Canadian Cancer Society, Deafness Detection, Yukon Family Services Association (Planned Parenthood Association), Red Cross Society, B.C./Yukon Health Foundation, Whitehorse La Leche League, Yukon T.B. & Health Association

Special Care Centres:
Senior citizens' homes: Macaulay Lodge, Whitehorse 667-2184
Alexander McDonald Lodge, Dawson

Facilities for handicapped:
Rehabilitation Centre (16 years of age +)
Child Development Centre (under 16)
Rehabilitation Teaching Homes - accommodation
Yukoners for Special Needs People - Yukon Association for Children with Learning Disabilities
Special Education - integration in Yukon Schools

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social worker: Peter Nemeth
Department of Health and Human Resources
Box 2703, Government of Yukon
Whitehorse, Yukon 667-5674

Receiving and transition homes:
Kaushee's Place - Women's Transition Home, Receiving & Assessment Centre, Klondike Road Group Home, Villa Madonna Group Home, Lowe Street Group Home, Liard Road Adolescent Group Home Fourth Avenue Residence 667-4885 Youth Services Centre, 305 Lambert St. 668-2377

Daycare:
Child Care Centre, Kinder Care Daycare, Mickey Mouse Daycare, Nazarene Daycare, Mrs. M. Wheelton Daycare, Calvary Baptist Daycare Centre, Carol's Play Care Centre

Alcohol and Drug Services:
Detoxication Centre
502 Hoge Street,
Coordinator: Bea Johnston

Alcohol & Drug Services
6118 - 6th Ave. Suite 5 667-5777

Alanon, Alateen, AA

Community Addiction Worker: Vacant

Alcohol/Drug Addiction Counsellor: Valerian Nefedow, Pam Braden and Sarah Steele

Rehabilitation services for Disabled:----------
Social Services provides prostheses, braces, hearing aids, wheelchairs, automobile hand controls, physio & speech therapy, counselling, academic upgrading, training in vocational schools, colleges or universities, on-the-job training, work adjustment, allowances for books & tools, daily transportation, job placement, special residential services, and maintenance allowances

Court Services:----------
Judges:

Territorial Court - Geoffrey L. Bladen
Supreme Court - The Honourable Mr. Justice H.C.B. Maddison

Justice of the Peace:	Coroners:
Steve Smyth	William J. Thomson
William Thomson	Robert Cousins Sr.
Robert Studds	Bill Milner
Blake Baxter	C.E. Hannah
Klaus Hoenisch	Mark E. Smith
Sarah Steel	
Jim Laing	
Leona Marinowske	
Pat Munro	
Jean White	
James Simpson	

Court Facilities:----------
Territorial Court, Supreme Court of Yukon, Justice of the Peace Court - all in Andrew A. Philipsen Law Centre, Whitehorse

Native Court Worker: Jeff Choy Hee

Jails:----------
Whitehorse Correctional Centre 668-4903

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools:----------

1). Jack Hulland Elementary	grades:	K to 6	prin.: Clark Blysak
2). Selkirk Street Elementary		K to 6	Don Roberts
3). Grey Mountain Primary		K to 3	Marge Hlady
4). Takhini Elementary		K to 6	Heather Thompson
5). Whitehorse Elementary		K to 6	Jacques Vaneden
6). G.A. Jeckell Junior High		7 to 9	John Davis
7). Porter Creek Junior High		7 to 9	Fred Smith
8). F.H. Collins Senior Secondary		10 to 12	William McLay
9). Christ the King Elementary		K to 5	Helen Danahy
10).Christ the King High		6 to 10	Ron Wallace

Student Enrollment:	Person years of instruction:
1). 492	24
2). 375	19
3). 108	5.5
4). 208	10
5). 372	22
6). 329	21
7). 333	19
8). 581	37
9). 173	10.25
10).85	11.5

Specialists and special educational programs:----------
Whitehorse has a number of special education instructors, kindergarten instructors and remedial tutors. These are spread throughout the schools in Whitehorse.

College:

Yukon College - Yukon College in Whitehorse offers course work in the following programs:

1.) Administrative Services (UBC)
   - accounting
   - clerk-typist
   - secretarial
2.) Applied Arts (UBC)
   - certified nursing assistant
   - social service worker
3.) Business (Red Deer College)
   - business administration
   - computer management
4.) Trades and Technical
   - engineering design and drafting technology
   - food services
   - heavy equipment mechanics
   - industrial electricity
   - welding
   - industrial electronics technology
   - legal land survey
5.) Academic Upgrading
   - basic training for skill development
   - college prepatory
   - native languages instructor training

There are also two Community Learning Centres in Whitehorse. These are satellites of Yukon College and many of the courses available at the College can also be obtained through one of these Learning Centres. The Community Learning Centres in Whitehorse are located in the Correctional Centre and the Skookum Jim Friendship Centre.

Research Facilities:

Library: Whitehorse Public Library, Takhini Library, Audio Visual Services, Yukon College Library

Archives and records: Yukon Territorial Archives

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Dwelling Statistics:

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Total	Owned	Rented
Occupied private dwellings, total	4,985	2,720	2,270
Total Multiple Dwellings	1,680	175	1,510
Apartments 5 storeys +	20	-	20
Double House	400	85	320
Row House	260	25	35
Apartments under 5 storeys	865	35	830
Duplex	130	25	100
Single detached	2,680	2,055	625
House Attached To a Non-Res Bldg.	30	5	20
Total Movable Dwellings	610	495	120
Mobiles	600	480	120

*Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1981.

*Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to random rounding in Statistics Canada data systems.

Building Statistics:

Zoning and Property use 1985:

commercial:	349
industrial:	540
institutional:	73
open space:	564
recreational/cultural:	15
recreational cottage:	6
residential single:	3,619
residential multiple:	547
residential other:	832
agriculture:	1
quarry:	2

Building Permits:

	1985 Number	Value
Residential	212	$2,398,000
Apartment	4	$186,000
Institutional	18	$14,334,000
Commercial	65	$1,437,000
Industrial	10	$460,000
TOTAL	316	$18,886,000

Real Estate Transactions (single houses):

1983	number: 299	value: $20,591,700
1986 (3rd quarter)	156	$10,024,800

Hotels and Convention Centres:

Airline Inn Hotel, Airport Chalet Hotel, Gold Rush Inn Hotel/Motel, Capital Hotel Ltd., Casa Loma Motel, Chilkoot Trail Inn, Edgewater Hotel Ltd., Fort Yukon Hotel, Klondike Inn, Kopper King Services Ltd., McRae Chinese Restaurant Ltd., Whitehorse Inn, Regina Hotel Ltd., Sheffield Whitehorse, Stratford Motel (Yukon) Ltd., T & M Motel, Taku Hotel, Trails North Truck/Auto Stop, Whitehorse Center Motor Inn, Yukon Inn, '98 Hotel, Stratford Motel

RECREATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Recreation Areas:

Rotary Park, Robert Service Campground
11 playgrounds

Sports:

Riverdale Bowling Alley, Racquetball Courts, Tennis Courts & Club, Baseball Diamonds, track & field, two soccer fields, Takhini Hot Springs, Lions' Swimming Pool, Memorial Arena (artificial ice), Stan McCowan Arena (artificial ice), Annie Lake Golf Course, Volleyball Club, Badminton Club, Dart League, Basketball Club, Boxing Club, Figure Skating Club, Klondettes Gymnastics Club, Chess Club, Duplicate Bridge Club, Yukon Flying Club, Amateur Radio Association, Midnight Sun Dirt Riders Club, Soccer Club, Yukon Skydivers, Glacier Bears Swim Club, Table Tennis Club, Ptarmigan Track & Field Club, Hakubakai Judo Club, 2 Karate Clubs, Rifle & Pistol Club, T.E.S.T. Ski Club, Kara Speedway Club, Valleyview Recreation Association, Minor Hockey, Indoor Swimming Pool, Mt. McIntyre Recreation Centre, Takhini Arena, Speed Skating Club and Oval, Bingo, Takhini Softball Complex, Eight Sheet Curling Rink

Social/Cultural:

Theatre: Qwanlin Twin Theatres, Yukon Cinema Centre, Guild Hall

Museums, art galleries: MacBride Museum, Yukon Gallery & Framing Ltd., Gold Pan Arts, Yukon Art Society, Old Log Church

Community bands, choirs, travelling troupes, guilds: Midnight Sun Pipe Band, Scottish Country Dancing, Frantic Follies Vaudeville Show, Sourdough Stompers Square Dance Club, Whitehorse Choral Society, Ballet School, Dance School, Guild Productions

Civic & Fraternal Organizations: Rotary Club, Yukon Shriners' Club No. 30, Kiwanis, Jaycees, B.P.O. Elks No. 306, Lions & Lioness' Club, Royal Canadian Legion & Ladies' Auxiliary Branch 254, Knights of Columbus, Masons, Yukon Order of Pioneers, Order of the Eastern Star No. 95, Beta Sigma Phi, Order of the Royal Purple (Elks), Daughters of the Nile

Social agencies: Skookum Jim Memorial Hall & Friendship Centre, Salvation Army, MaryHouse, Yukon Citizens Right to Life, Golden Age Society, Yukon Indian Women's Association, Toastmasters & Toastmistress Clubs, Big Brothers Association, Big Sisters Association, Victoria Faulkner's Womens Centre, Kaushee's Transition Home

Youth groups: Beavers, Cubs, Boy Scouts, Brownies, Girl Guides, Boys' & Girls' Club, Air Cadets, Army Cadets

Churches:

Denominations	Name of minister/pastor
Anglican Episcopal Church	Very Rev. L.M. Ferris
Baptist Church - Riverdale	Geri Redekop
- Whitehorse	Pastor Rev. T. Seeley
Bethany Pentecostal Tabernacle	Pastor Ted Bonk
First Pentecostal Church	Ted Wagner
Sacred Heart RC Cathedral	Father Sean McAllister,

	Father Frank Parent
Porter Creek RC Church	Father A. Monnet
	Joe Haley
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	
Church of the Nazarene	Pastor Larry Darby
Jehovah's Witnesses	
Trinity Lutheran Church (& Presbyterian Congregation)	Pastor Rev. Donald Bolstad
United Church of Canada	Rev. Don Lewis
Yukon Bible Fellowship Missionary Assoc.	Pastor E.A. Bergman
Salvation Army	Lt. James Morris
Calvary Baptist Church	Pastor Harry Vicars
Evening Light Cottage Chapel	
Local Spiritual Assembly of Bahai's	
Seventh Day Adventist Church	Pastor Les Anderson

Special community events and seasonal festivals:==========

CKRW Kiwanis Annual Yukon Fishing Derby: June
Golf Tournament: June
Horse Show: early July
Kiwanis Horticultural & Hobby Show: mid-August
Yukon Championship Dog Race: January
Bay Citizens' Cross-Country Ski Tour: February
International Curling Bonspiel: late March
Old Timers' Hockey Tournament: April
Spruce Bog Craft Fair: April, July, November
Annual Highland Games: June
Annual Dog Show: June
Sourdough Rendezvous: February
Canada Day: July 1
B.I.T.E.: July
Longest Day of the Year & Tennis Tournament: June 21
Farmers Market: May, June, July
Yukon Quest: March
Softball Yukon Tournaments: July-August
Kiwanis Annual Fishing Derby: June

Heritage centres and other organizations:==========

Yukon Indian Resource Centre, Yukon Crafts Society, Yukon Art Society, Yukon Arts Council, Whitehorse Drama Club, Frostbite Music Festival Committee, Whitehorse Weavers' & Spinners' Guild, Whitehorse Potters' Guild, Photography Club, Music Teachers' Association, Friends of the Gallery, Yukon Lottery Commission, Yukon Indian Arts & Crafts Society, Heritage Yukon, Skookum Jim Cultural Society, Arctic Winter Games Society, Association of Music Festivals Yukon, Winter Afternoon Productions, Karma Kogy's Centre of the Yukon, Yukon Drama Society, Yukon Historical Museum Association, Heritage North